

The Worker

National
Edition

Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XVII, No. 46 28 November 16, 1952
In 2 Sections, Section 1 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents



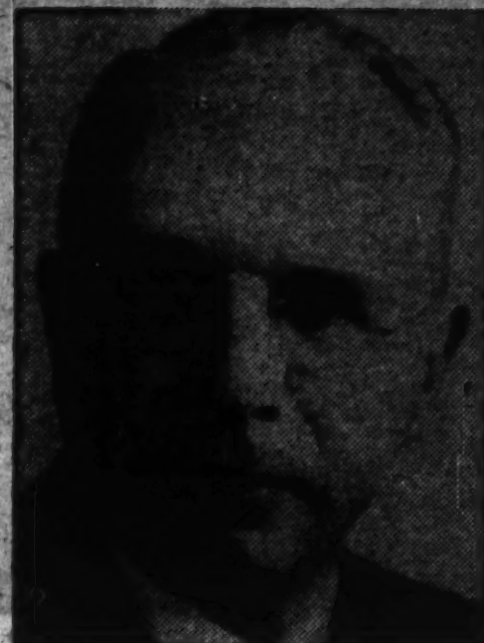
British Put Africans in Cages

These African people are put in one of the barbed wire cages set up by British authorities throughout the Kikuyu Reserve in Kenya after mass arrests aimed at breaking the colonial independence movement.

Eisenhower's Firm Of Lodge & Dodge



HENRY CABOT LODGE



JOSEPH M. DODGE

— See Page 3 —

Chain Letters to Eisenhower Ask: 'Cease-Fire Now'

— See Page 3 —

Ward Frameup Trial Set for Nov. 24th

CHICAGO date and ordered Boyle to produce a list of his witnesses Nov. 17. HAROLD WARD, Harvester strike leader imprisoned on a frameup murder charge, will come up for trial on Nov. 24.

The early trial date was fought for by the defense in Judge Wendell Green's Criminal Court. State's Attorney John S. Boyle objected violently to the early date and to the fact that he has been bombarded with telegrams and letters, which he brought into court, from people who protested the frameup arrest.

William Scott Stewart, ranked as one of the nation's leading criminal lawyers, and Claude Holman, distinguished Chicago attorney, represented Ward. The Negro labor leader, who was prominent in the Harvester strike which is now in its 12th week, was arrested after International Harvester president John L. McCaffrey posted a \$10,000 reward in an effort to link the Foster death to the striking union.

BOYLE and his chief assistant, Edward Breen, made repeated efforts to block either bail or a speedy trial, and failed again to produce their "mystery witness," whose name was revealed as Edward Warren.

Following a brilliant presentation by Stewart, in which he agreed to withdraw motion for bail in return for a speedy trial, Judge Green, over Boyle's vigorous objections, set Nov. 24 as the trial

Executive secretary Kenneth Born of the Union Committee to Free Harold Ward stated: "One ugly fact which stood out in the courtroom today was the determination of the State to seek the death of Harold E. Ward on a weak and flimsy case."

"Another ugly fact was the obvious anti-Negro prejudice of Boyle, a prejudice which has been evident during his entire term as State's Attorney."

"Our Committee is determined to expose this case for what it is," Born said, "a monstrous frameup. And we want to place it before the public so they may see the truth and Ward may be saved."

Harvester Strikers Ask Help of AFL

CHICAGO.

HARVESTER STRIKERS appealed to 1,000 AFL locals for aid this week in the face of the company's refusal to negotiate a settlement of the strike which has shut down production for 12 weeks.

UE district president Ernest DeMalo sent an appeal to the AFL locals here, pointing out that they "can appreciate and understand the ominous pattern that has taken place."

In a four-page letter he traced the workers' struggles with Harvester to the eight-hour day movement of the 1880's which saw the birth of the AFL.

THE Harvester company this week agreed to resume negotiations. The talks were broken off when delegations of strikers sat in to get a first-hand picture of the company's stalling.

The union this week reiterated its stand that the basis for settlement was renewal of the old contract plus certain wage proposals which have already been discussed.

A union statement referred to renewal of the contract, which the union has had for 15 years, as "the first step toward settling the strike."

In spite of a trickle of strike-breakers entering some of the plants, Harvester production has remained at a standstill in the eight struck plants.



ERNEST DE MAIO
Aids AFL in Strike

Complete
week-end paper
with Magazine
section inside

The Frameup Of Harold Ward

Is the Haymarket case being repeated 66 years later? Here's the story of the frameup of a staunch Negro unionist.

Blood on the New Model Cars

Company profits zip upward on war work. But civilian production is down and so are workers' real wages. And speedup takes its toll.

A Plea to Save The Rosenbergs

A distinguished Negro people's leader and scholar states the case for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg who face death in the electric chair.

The New Fight On Jimcrow

The outlook for a Fair Employment Practices law on the eve of the National Negro Labor Council Convention.

The Facts on Germ Warfare

Dr. Joseph Needham, distinguished British scientist, gives the story of bacteriological warfare after a first-hand study in China.

Woman Today

The son of a Smith Act victim writes the daughter of another Smith Act victim.

In The Magazine



ANDREI VISHINSKY (right) addressing the UN General Assembly on the Korean question. Seated behind him is Andrei Gromyko. Listening are Secretary of State Dean Acheson and Britain's Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

Clamor Rises in United Nations For End to Racism, Korea War

By JOHN PITTMAN

THE UNITED NATIONS seems to blow hot one week, cold the next. It depends on what section of the world is represented by the speakers who command the floor. If the speakers represent the racist bloc, the alliance of colonialist powers called NATO, the UN blows cold. If the speakers represent the anti-imperialist, pro-peace bloc, it blows hot. This week the UN blew hot. Because—

• A. Y. Vishinsky, Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union, delivered his second major address on the Korean question. With irrefutable logic and massive legal argumentation, Vishinsky destroyed all the rotten ideological props for continuing the Korean war. His speech became a point of reference for all subsequent remarks.

• Mme. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, sister of India's Prime Minister Nehru and the leader of India's UN delegation, demanded a speeded armistice in Korea, the admission of People's China to the UN, and swift independence for colonial peoples enslaved by the imperialist powers.

• Dr. J. Luns, foreign minister of the Netherlands, and Paul Van Zeeland, foreign minister of Belgium, tried vainly to bolster the cause of "the white man's burden," but succeeded mainly in demonstrating that the colonialists are on the defensive.

• M. Schuman, foreign minister of France, and Anthony Eden, foreign secretary of the United Kingdom, also plumed for continued rule of colonies by the "guardians of civilization," especially for continued rule of their respective colonies against any interloper. In addition, both gave a formula for solving the war prisoner exchange question in Korea, which, while not supporting Vishinsky's insistence on solution by strict observation of the 1949 Geneva Convention, also disassociated their governments from the Washington position.

THE UN'S TEMPERATURE alone, however, cannot accurately tell if the forces generating heat have become powerful enough to restore the UN to its envisioned role of a defender of peace and the freedom struggles of the peoples. There have been many weeks in its history that it blew hot, yet voted cold.

But this week some ground was laid for a slight hope that a change is in the winds.

• The Ad Hoc Political Committee voted 41 to 1 with 16 abstentions for a Good Offices Commission which will assist in negotiations between the Governments of India and the Union of South

Africa concerning the mistreatment of Indians by the Malanazi regime. The vote empowered the UN to ask Malan to suspend operation of the Group Areas Act, under which Indians are made the victims of racist discrimination, pending completion of the negotiations. The United States voted with the majority on the general resolution, but abstained on the separate vote on that paragraph of the resolution empowering the UN to ask Malan to suspend the Group Areas Act. Then the Committee turned to considering the whole question of "apartheid," or jimcrow persecution of the African peoples.

• M. Schuman, in threatening to walk out if the Tunisian and Moroccan question are raised, clearly stated (in the mumbo-jumbo of diplomatic double-talk) that the French multi-millionaires expect the other colonialist powers to support them on this question, especially the United States, or else! The "or else" came in no uncertain terms: M. Schuman indicated French imperialism's continued support to the NATO and the steel and coal cartel, as well as the Korean war, was conditional on receiving this support for French imperialist interests in the colonies. It was a case of the third-rate cut-throat demanding his share of the bloody-money from the gang-leader, as a condition for remaining part of the gang. Not the best of all possible situations for the gang-leader!

• Secretary-General Trygve Lie resigned, with a plaintive speech which could not refrain from exposing his anti-Soviet bias, and which accused the Soviet Union, People's China and the Korean Democratic People's Republic of blocking the armistice. But shed no tears for Lie, a man whose life is so perfectly characterized by the English pronunciation of his name. With his mansion near Oslo, his mountain chalet near Roerod, and his swank apartment in Oslo, Trygve will be able to manage.

PROBABLY BECAUSE the hot wind does presage a real change, the UN this week again came under fire of Wall Street's number one grave-digger, the fish-eyed Pat McCarran. With the same fascist frenzy which brought the Hitlerites to their grisly end in the Berlin bunker and the Nuremberg gallows, McCarran pressed his "spy hunt" in the UN, threatened to oust the UN from the United States—as if this wouldn't be tantamount to ousting the United States from the world.

But there was more trouble ahead for the McCarranites and their Wall Street masters. The test

on Korea was still to come. But Vishinsky's appeal to the nations strictly to observe the rules of international law, scrupulously to abide by their pledged word to observe these laws, and in the name of reason and humanity to end the slaughter in Korea could not be pooh-poohed as mere "Soviet propaganda." Besides, Vishinsky proposed establishment of a new UN commission to settle immediately the Korean war. And he proposed for this commission ten states: The United States, United Kingdom, France, the USSR, People's China, India, Burma, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, the Korean People's Democratic Republic and South Korea. Here was the way to peace. No observer believed, as the week ended, that UN voting majority would emerge for the Vishinsky proposal. But there was strong belief that the Soviet Union had made it extremely difficult for the UN longer to ignore or evade its obligations to act on the Korean question.

Memorial Nov. 21 To Pete Cacchione

Brooklynites will mark the fifth anniversary of the death of Councilman Peter V. Cacchione at a memorial meeting Friday evening, Nov. 21.

Councilman Cacchione, outstanding Communist leader and the first Communist official to be elected in New York City, died suddenly on Nov. 6, 1947.

In his six years' service in the Council, he established a magnificent record as a fighter for the economic needs of his working class constituents and for an end to all discrimination in New York.

African People Challenge Sweeping Denial of Rights

TWENTY NEGROES were murdered by police of the fascist South African government this week, and hundreds were wounded. One savage attack by the police of Prime Minister Daniel Malan's government was launched to smash what was described as an "illegal meeting" of Negroes in the segregated area of East London. The catch is that, under the fascist Riotous Assemblies Act, all meetings of Negro people, except authorized gatherings for religious worship, are held "illegal."

The South African people are challenging this sweeping ban on

West Europe Wary Of U. S. Slurs on Soviet CP Congress

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR

THE CHARGE is made on Voice of America and in the U. S. press that Soviet leaders are working diabolically to divide the U. S. from its allies. That, we are told, is the meaning of Stalin's recent book, "The Economic Problems of Socialism," and of the decisions of the 19th Congress of the CPSU.

Exactly who and what is dividing the U. S. from its allies in western Europe can be judged by this very response to recent statements of Soviet leaders. There's a fascinating division of opinion between the spokesman for U. S. policy and the spokesman of its west European allies. They differ most sharply in their attitude towards Stalin's work on political economy. They differ in their interpretations of the 19th Congress of the CPSU.

You can see this among the diplomats from capitalist countries stationed in Moscow. You can see it by comparing the British Broadcasting Corp. with the Voice of America, or the New York press with that of London and Paris.

TAKE the response of west European diplomats, as well as those from the far and middle east, to Time magazine. Quite proudly the U. S. embassy distributes Time to all western embassies, as a mirror of the Washington and Wall Street mind. Most west European diplomats here are too sophisticated to interpret Luce's ludicrous incursions as the mind of the American people. Frankly when Time dismissed Stalin's work as "gobble-dy-gook"—without fail most western European diplomats here were horrified.

While Time can dismiss Stalin's work with an arrogance nurtured by ignorance western diplomats burned the midnight oil over it. There is meaningful coincidence in the fact that two western diplomats referred me to an editorial in the British New Statesman and Nation as expressing their own views on Stalin's "Economic Prob-

Hold Pre-Bazaar Exhibit Saturday

An exhibit will be held this Saturday of some of the colorful, practical gift items to be sold at the Annual Labor Bazaar, it is announced by Dorothy Epstein, bazaar manager.

The Labor Bazaar will be held at the St. Nicholas Arena Dec. 11-14 under the auspices of the American Labor Party. All proceeds go to combat anti-Semitism, jimcrow and all forms of discrimination.

lems of Socialism." That editorial admitted bluntly that the Soviet Union has gained undisputed initiative in world affairs. It expressed a view which has been accepted by most of the capitalist press of Britain, France and other Atlantic Pact countries, that western Europe faces no military threat from the Soviet Union. And the New Statesman and Nation declared that the policy of "containment" and economic warfare against eastern Europe and China is bankrupt.

IT'S no exaggeration to say that while Washington is content to let the obscurantism of Time magazine to express its viewpoint, there isn't a west European government (with the exception of Franco's regime) that is satisfied with Washington's reactions to the new statements from Soviet leaders.

"We mustn't let the Kremlin divide us," the New York Times shouts across the ocean to its Atlantic Pact partners. And here's what newspapers from the London Times to the Paris Mond are shouting back across the Atlantic: "But what do you want from us since Russia refuses to do what Washington says it is already doing?" Russia refuses to mobilize for war. It refuses to militarize its economy. It refuses to gobble up its small capitalist neighbors, like Finland for example.

THERE ISN'T a western capitalist country which doesn't envy Finland for its trade agreement with the Soviet Union and the Peoples Democracies. Finland is guaranteed a market for its industrial goods, including goods from new industries which came into existence as a result of previous reparation payments. Finland is guaranteed raw materials. Finland doesn't have to pay dollars for the things it needs. It can trade on a basis of equality and mutual advantage with the socialist countries. And those are just the conditions all the other west European countries want.

"Don't let the Russian split our ranks," Washington screams back. "Add another year to your military service. Add 20 percent more to your military budget. Stop selling goods to the east even though you may have to close down factories which turn out those goods. Stop buying goods from the east and buy them from us, for dollars."

So things aren't only "all quiet in the Kremlin." You can also hear a chuckling coming over the red brick walls, because the very people who shout "don't let the Kremlin split us up" are doing all the splitting.

Brian Bunting, even though the Malan fascists had ordered him not to run for the seat. Under South Africa's racist laws, the Negro people must be represented in Parliament by white M. P.'s. The Malan government had expelled Sam Kahn, veteran Communist leader who had represented the Negro electorate, under Malan's version of the Smith and McCarran Acts. But, by a sweeping majority of 4,123 votes, the Cape Western residents chose Bunting, former editor of "The Guardian," progressive weekly paper banned by Malan for its militant defense of equal rights.

POLICE INTIMIDATION FAILS IN DETROIT POLL FOR KOREA CEASE-FIRE

DETROIT—EIGHTY-FIVE VOTES for an immediate cease-fire in Korea were collected last week by Detroit youth on the busy street of Hamtramck and many more might have been obtained had not police seen a threat in this peace activity. On the grounds that they were violating a city ordinance which is used only when it is convenient, two youth who were operating a sound truck urging people to vote for

peace were quietly escorted to the police station by a plain-clad man.

For three hours these two young people were crudely insulted and questioned by law enforcement officers in what President Truman called "the most democratic city in America."

A detective spat at one member of the group who was seeking clarification of the charges against his colleagues. They were threaten-

ed with \$100 bond and having their car and sound equipment impounded.

Altogether the young people of Detroit have collected 500 votes for an immediate cease-fire in Korea in what has been a very favorable response. In the spirit of youth all over the world who are vitally concerned with their future, these young people have approached people on the streets using such devices as balloons, posters and

lollipops saying "don't be a sucker, lick the warmakers."

A very common reply was "It's silly to ask me if I am favor of an immediate cease-fire in Korea. Of course I am". A large number of those who voted were young mothers carrying children on their arms who expressed the desire that their sons and daughters should never have to experience the ravages and miseries of war.

Now that the elections are over

these young people are determined to continue an intensified and concerted drive to make Eisenhower take some decisive action for ending the war in Korea. They have made it known that they will not succumb to crude attempts to intimidate and stifle the youth peace movement. They are urging a barrage of letters be sent to the President-elect demanding that he use his influence to end the war in Korea now.



Mr. Mack Ingram is shown with his wife and six of their children shortly after his release on bail in Yanceyville, N. C. (left to right): Willie Houston, 12; Mr. Ingram, Ossie, 8; Ingram, Larry Junius, 11 months; Mattie Bell, 10; James Earl, 4; Barbara Jean, 6. The other Ingram children, not in picture, are: Bernice, 20; Haywood, 17; Dorothy Mae, 14. Mr. and Mrs. Ingram and their youngest child, Larry Junius, are shown below.

Negro Farmer Again Found Guilty of Assault at 75 Feet

YANCEYVILLE, N. C. — An all-white jury this week took 58 minutes to convict Mack Ingram, Negro sharecropper, of the fantastic charge of assault by looking at a white woman from a distance of 75 feet. Ingram, 45-year-old father of nine children, faces a prison sentence of up to two years. He announced he would appeal.

The present prosecution of Ingram followed his appeal from a previous two-year sentence in Recorder's Court on the same charge.

The reason for the continued persecution of Ingram was given by one of Ingram's neighbors to a Daily Worker reporter a year ago, when the case began. This neighbor said:

"These white folks around here like to see a colored man work on shares and not get more than half the crop. Mack Ingram rents his land but owns his own mules and farm tools and keeps three-quarters of what he raises. They don't like that."

Orders Bail for Rearrested Non-Citizen

Federal District Judge Ben Moore has ordered that Joe Dumas, whom the Immigration and Naturalization Service sought to hold without bail in deportation proceedings, be released on bond, it was announced by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Dumas, of Charleston, W. Va., had been originally arrested and released on bond. On Oct. 15 bail was cancelled.

NEED UNION

ASTORIA, Ore. (FP).—The ocean trollers, deep sea salmon and tuna fishermen, are "rapidly deciding a union is the only answer," Elmer Allen, an International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union organizer, said.

JURY-LOADING BARED IN SEATTLE SMITH ACT CASE

SEATTLE, Wash. — Documentary evidence in support of the charge that it is impossible for the seven Northwest Smith Act defendants to "have a trial before a fair and impartial jury" has been presented to Judge William Lindberg in district court.

Before the court is a petition to dismiss the indictment backed by more than a score of exhibits showing how newspapers and Democratic and Republican office seekers have reached every potential juror in the district with untruthful, prejudicial and inflammatory material.

The court ruled:

• That on Nov. 17 it will set a date for argument on this as well as other pre-trial motions attacking the indictment and demanding a bill of particulars.

• Set tomorrow as the date to hear the petition for a reduction in the \$10,000 bail of Henry Huff.

It is contended that all other defendants are at liberty on \$5,000 and the higher bail in the single case is prejudicial to all.

Even as the exhibits were being filed candidates of both old parties continued their red-baiting solicitation of votes. Defense attorneys said that supplementary exhibits of as much of the material as can be gathered will be filed with the court.

The exhibits include editorials and news stories from newspapers, particularly Hearst's Post-Intelligencer and the Times; political advertising, broadsides, radio and television programs of candidates, particularly Al Canwell, Harry Cain and Gov. Arthur B. Langlie, Republicans, and Hugh Mitchell, Democrat. Reactionary organizations joining in the smear campaign with literature include the Washington State Taxpayers' Assn.

HIGH BAIL STILL JAILS ST. LOUIS SMITH ACT VICTIMS

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The average bail in the St. Louis U. S. District Court from 1948 to Oct. 3, 1952, in all cases except the Smith Act, has been \$1,523.

It was pointed out today by the St. Louis Emergency Defense Committee.

"Yet today," the committee continued, "three men, James F. Forrest, Marcus A. Murphy and Robert Manewitz sit in the St. Louis city under bail of \$40,000, \$25,000 and \$25,000 respectively. The reduced bail of \$10,000 and \$15,000 each set for the other two Smith Act defendants, Dorothy Forest and William Sentner, is still far above what can be considered reasonable."

In Seattle and Detroit all other Smith Act defendants arrested on the same day, Sept. 17, have at

ready been released on bond, most at \$5,000.

"Why then this exorbitant bail pattern in St. Louis?"

"A complete check was made of the criminal docket in this Division from 1948 to October 3, 1952, including all cases except only the Smith Act cases. In 173 cases bail was set at \$500, including the following examples chosen virtually at random:

"No. 28404, a case involving a prominent furniture company accused of violating the Fair Labor Standards Act on 61 counts, with a possible maximum penalty on all counts of 30 years imprisonment and \$61,000 fine—bail was set at \$500 for the offender."

"No. 28704, a Food and Drug violation case with a possible max-

imum penalty on all counts of 8 years imprisonment and \$20,000 fine—bail was set at \$500."

"No. 28586, another Food and Drug violation case, with a possible 21-year sentence and \$70,000 fine—bail was set at \$500."

"A special study was further made of the 44 cases in this survey where the possible penalty on one count was the same as that of the Smith Act defendants, that is up to \$10,000 fine or up to 5 years imprisonment, or both. Most of these were multiple count cases, which could multiply the possible penalty, whereas the Smith Act defendants are charged with one violation only. The average amount of bail for these 44 cases was \$1,840.90."

"It becomes clear, therefore, that the bail demanded in the Smith Act cases is being used as a method of persecution rather than merely as a bond to bring the defendants back to court."

"The rights of every American are being violated as long as James Forest, Marcus A. Murphy and Robert Manewitz remain in prison. A hearing on reduction of their bail and further reduction of that of Mrs. Dorothy Forest and William Sentner is scheduled for Thursday. We urge you to protect the Bill of Rights by insisting on reasonable bail for all defendants."

"Send protests to Attorney General McGranery, Washington and U. S. Attorney George L. Robertson, Federal Building, St. Louis."

GOV'T PAY BOARD SLASHES GAINS OF HAWAII DOCKERS

HONOLULU, T. H.—

The government's Wage Stabilization Board has slashed away substantial sections of the wage gains won by Hawaii longshoremen last May. In acting on the petition for approval of the contract won by the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, the WSB followed its familiar pattern, most recently seen in the United Mineworkers' case, of trying to cut away large hunks of the gains won by workers from their employers.

The ILWU dockers won an 18-cent-an-hour increase last May, 12 cents of which was supposed to have been paid beginning May 16, the rest starting Oct. 16. The WSB ruled against one section of the agreement on retroactivity of the 12 cents and, according to the union, put into jeopardy the additional six cents.

Urging a protest by all ILWU

locals to the WSB, the union's international office has declared:

"After months of stalling and delay they (the WSB) deliberately sabotaged an agreement reached in direct collective bargaining. It is clear and apparent that the Board is trying to do the same thing to the Hawaii longshore contract that they did to the miners—and that leaves us no alternative but to fight with every weapon at our command."

The union is insisting that the WSB approve the Hawaii longshore pact "as reached."

Also stalled by the WSB is a new medical welfare plan and a new pension agreement for the Hawaii dockers.

The WSB sabotage of the ILWU agreement is proceeding simultaneously with another anti-union effort, the current Smith Act trial here of ILWU regional director Jack Hall and six other persons.

HARRY BRIDGES JOINS GROUP BACKING VIENNA PEACE MEET-

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.—West Coast longshore leader Harry Bridges has joined the U. S. Sponsoring Committee for Representation at the Congress of the Peoples for Peace, it was an-

nounced today by Dr. Willard Upshaw, the committee's executive director.

Bridges, president of the militant International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, thus joined a host of other distinguished Americans—Negro and white—who have lent their backing to the People's Congress, which convenes in Vienna Dec. 12. Prominent among Negro leaders already sponsoring the committee are Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and Paul Robeson.

The committee has received numerous reports from abroad which indicate that the congress is arousing tremendous interest and activity in Western Europe. And from Toronto comes word that the Canadian Peace Congress has named as its top delegate to Vienna the long-time missionary in China, Dr. James G. Endicott.

to establish the unconstitutional-ity of the act.

The Detroit court had decided against the Communist Party suit in a 2-to-1 decision. Judge Theodore Levin, the one who opposed decision, warned that the law, if allowed to stand, would create a phenomenon "familiar in totalitarian countries—the stifling of free inquiries into political ideas that has characterized the growth of our democracy."

High Court to Hear Appeal of Michigan CP

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Supreme Court today agreed to review the constitutionality of Michigan's thought-control Trucks law, as the result of an appeal by the Michigan Communist Party. The law is similar to the McCarran Federal police-state law passed by Congress in 1950. A number of states have passed parallel laws.

The Trucks law orders all Communists and members of what Michigan officials label "Communist front" organizations to register and sets a penalty 10 years in prison and \$10,000 fine for refusal to register.

A suit by the Michigan Communist Party and its State Secretary, William Albertson, in the Detroit Federal court had sought

68% of Wisconsin Farmers Want Korea Peace, Statewide Poll Shows

The vast majority of Wisconsin farmers want the U. S. to end the Korean war, a statewide poll taken by the "Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer" reveals. The largest vote on any of the four questions asked was the 36 percent recorded in favor of getting "completely out of Korea." The second largest response was 32 percent for "keep trying for a truce," making a total of 68 percent to urge peace. Sixteen percent were recorded as undecided, and only 16 percent voted for going "all out in our war with the Chinese."

So clearcut is the get-out-of-Korea majority, that the Wisconsin farm journal commented on the results as follows:

"One angle you'll notice is that most folks are not at all eager to leave the frying pan for the fire so to speak; you'll notice only 16 percent felt we ought to enlarge the present conflict."

"At the same time 68 percent felt that the present war ought to be ended either by a truce or by pulling out of Korea entirely."

"You could say then that the large majority of farmers feel that we have much more to gain by pursuing a course of peace rather than one of war."

"That's how a Green Lake county farmer looked at it. 'Going into a bigger war' he argued, 'is the easiest way out. It's about time we work a little harder to keep the peace.'"

"Agreeing was a La Crosse country homemaker. 'Let's play it smart for a change and try for peace' she ventured. 'After all, war won't solve our problems—it will only multiply them.'"

Another evidence of the people's opposition to the present U. S. government war policy is given in the same Wisconsin magazine's letters column. Every single one of the letters, reproduced below, applauds previous letter by a Mrs. Harvey Jones, which demanded that the Army stop drafting soldiers for service in Korea:

STOP FOOLISH WAR

"I feel like patting Mrs. Harvey Jones on the back for daring to express herself as she did in the September issue of this magazine."

"This feeling is mutual, I know. Why don't we arise in protest and do what we can to stop this foolish war in Korea which is killing off our boys and getting us nowhere fast? Why should our sons be sent overseas

to carry on this affair which was started by a mere handful of individuals, who, after having 'stuck their neck out' are ashamed to withdraw."

"I wish more mothers would express themselves about this situation. Just remember that the uncivilized world is at peace, what about our great civilization in America?—Shawano county reader."

TRAINING IS GOOD

"I agree with Mrs. Harvey Jones on her letter, 'Stop Korea Draft.' I think somebody should start doing something."

"I am sure all the parents would be willing to do most anything to stop this unnecessary killing of our sons. It sure isn't getting us anything just so the big shots can fill their pockets."

"I don't think we would care so much about prices, if only we could keep our boys home.—A reader from Sauk county."

MUST STOP FIGHTING

"This is a reply to Mrs. Harvey Jones, Vernon county. We are very much for getting up a petition to stop drafting our American boys and sending them to Korea."

Judge Gloats Over Sentence To Unionist

CAMDEN, New Jersey.—Federal Judge Thomas M. Madden sentenced Anthony Valentino, business agent of Local 80, CIO Packinghouse Workers, to a five-year term in jail here Friday, on charges of having falsified a Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavit. The union-hating judge, openly gloating over the jailing of the labor leader, snarled: "I wish you had been convicted in law of a greater crime so that I could impose a sentence commensurate with your moral guilt."

Madden's shameful anti-labor bias had been bared earlier when he denied bail to Valentino before he imposed sentence. So crude was the court's bias that the Circuit Court of Appeals freed Valentino in \$10,000 bail pending the higher court's ruling on his appeal from conviction.

The persecution of Valentino was a product of business-government collusion to smash the CIO union, which represents the workers of Campbell's Soup Co.

400 in Newark Rally Back Plea For Rosenbergs

NEWARK, N. J.—An audience of over four hundred at Wideway Hall here voted unanimously to send a telegram to President Truman urging executive clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. The crowd, many of whom also sent individual telegraphed appeals to the President, also contributed \$1,000 to the defense of the framed "spy" trial victims.

The meeting was sponsored by the New Jersey Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs.

A day prior to the meeting, a quarter-page ad by the committee appeared in the "Newark Evening News." Citing the 10 and 12-year jail terms for the war-time traitors, Axis Sally and Toyko Rose, as compared to the death sentences for the Rosenbergs, the ad urged the public to write and wire appeals for clemency to the Jewish-American couple to Truman.

The meeting, chaired by Dr. Leonard Tushnet, chairman of the New Jersey Committee, heard Dr. Harry F. Ward, professor emeritus, Union Theological Seminary; Yuri Suhl, author of "One Foot in America," and Mrs. Emily Alman, of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

Top Church Paper Asks Clemency For Rosenbergs

The Rosenberg death sentences "are excessive and cruel," declares the Churchman in its latest issue, the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case said yesterday.

The Churchman, a 150-year-old Protestant Episcopal magazine, called for clemency, saying, "We believe that the execution of these two individuals will only hurt the name of the U. S."

It contrasts the sentences imposed on the Rosenbergs with the "the far milder treatment" accorded to persons convicted of more serious crimes.

The Committee announced that final preparations are under way for two major New York meetings, one in Brooklyn tomorrow (Thursday) at the Biltmore Hall and one in the Bronx at New Terrace Gardens on Nov. 19.

Scovill Brass Workers Win 19-Week Strike in Connecticut

WATERBURY, Conn.

Workers of the Scovill Brass Co., largest single brass fabricating plant in Connecticut, ended their 19-week strike by winning retroactivity to October, 1951, of an 11-cent an hour pay increase, as well as other major demands.

The last outstanding issue in the strike to be settled was the rehiring of 14 strikers at the Oakville Division of Scovill, who had been fired about two months ago in reprisal for militant picket line activity. The 14, members of Local 1251, United Auto Workers, won reinstatement with backing of the main Scovill local, UAW Local 1604, whose members had pledged not to return to work until their rehiring.

Although the strike was technically over last Friday, it was resumed again Saturday over the rehiring issue, with some 3,000 members of Local 1604 ratifying the agreement pending the return of the 14 men to their jobs.

The same afternoon, the company started negotiations and at midnight an agreement for the strikers' reinstatement was concluded.

The hard-fought strike began last June when Scovill refused to grant retroactivity to October, 1951 of an 11-cent increase as recommended by the WSB. The company arbitrarily put the 11-cent increase in force and simply refused to discuss retroactivity or such issues as incentive rates, average earnings for workers being transferred from job to job or whose machines had broken down.

COURTS AND COPS

The strike was from the first marked by militancy, despite the support given Scovill by police, who tried to stymie picketing and arrested a score of strikers. The courts rushed to grant injunctions drastically limiting pickets at the plant's 19 gates. The City administration insisted that strikers seeking Welfare Department aid sign paupers' oaths.

Both major political parties acted with complete indifference to the strikers' needs. Only in the last several weeks did Democrats

candidate for Congress, Speziale, interest himself enough to pay two brief visits to picket lines.

By contrast, the People's (Progressive) Party openly and forthrightly supported the strike, and in a series of letters and ads to local papers urged the major parties to back the strikers.

Attempts by the company to intimidate the strikers included continuous photographing of pickets, and scare ads and letters. The company, however, never succeeded in using more than 70 to 80 scabs in the main plant bargaining unit, which had 4,700 workers.

The successive fizzling-out of every back-to-work movement finally forced Scovill to start negotiations six weeks ago.

LAUD LEADERSHIP

Most Scovill workers feel great credit is due to Local 1604's leadership headed by such men as Sid Monti, Vic Palladino, Joseph Accentura, and many others, includ-

ing many Negro and women workers. The strikers' own understanding and the support given them by other sections of the labor movement played equally vital roles. Other UAW locals, Railroad Brotherhood and AFL and Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers local backed the strikers.

Social Sunday By Children of Foreign-Born

A Get Acquainted Social for the children of parents facing deportation will be held Sunday, 2:30 p.m., at the Yugoslav-American Hall, 405 W. 41 St., under the auspices of the Sons and Daughters of the Foreign Born in the Fight Against Deportation.

Admission is 50c. Headquarters of the Sons and Daughters are at 23 W. 26 St. MU 4-3458.

Communist In Jersey Gets 5,459 Votes

NEWARK, N. J.—Charles Nusser, running on the Communist Party ticket for freeholder (supervisor) in Essex County, polled 5,459 votes, according to a report in yesterday's Star-Ledger.

This is the highest vote ever obtained by a Communist candidate in the county, which includes Newark, several smaller industrial towns and middle class suburbs.

Previous high was 3,211 votes cast in 1950 for Elwood Dean, nominee for county clerk.

Nusser, a Lincoln Brigade veteran of the Spanish anti-fascist war, was one of two candidates in New Jersey running under the Communist Party designation. He entered his campaign on the need for a cease-fire in Korea.

The vote for the other candidate, Bert Salven, nominee for freeholder in Mercer County (Trenton) were not yet known yesterday.



CLAUDIA JONES

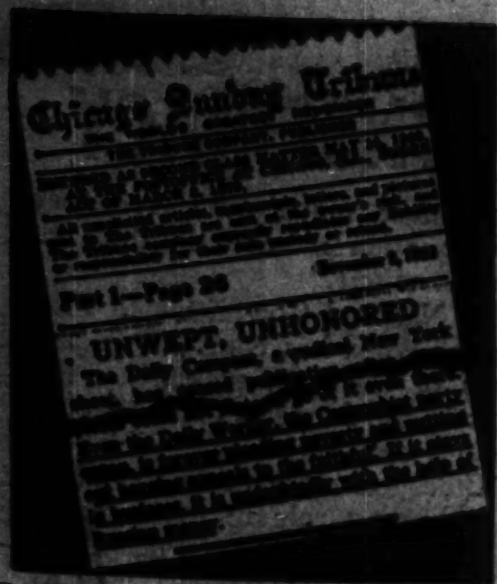
Claudia Jones Ordered to Ellis Island

Claudia Jones, outstanding Negro woman leader and national secretary of the Women's Commission of the Communist Party has been ordered by the Immigration and Naturalization Service to deliver herself on Nov. 19, 1952 to Ellis Island with all her "baggage and in complete readiness for departure on the next available sailing" to Trinidad, it was announced today by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign-Born.

The American Committee in commenting on the order declared:

"Under terms of her present situation she cannot leave the jurisdiction of the Court and a demand for her to produce herself for deportation is utterly ludicrous. It would appear that the Justice Department at least would be able to cooperate with itself a bit more efficiently."

Miss Jones, a native of Trinidad, British West Indies, was brought to the United States when she was a child of nine and has lived here continuously for 28 years. After she was 21 she applied for citizenship on several occasions but it was denied her.



Answer the Tribune With a Day's Pay

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is indulging in its favorite pastime of the last 28 years—wishfully predicting the collapse of the Daily Worker.

Our readers can help us tell the vicious McCormick sheet in a most dramatic way that WE'LL BE HERE LONG AFTER THE TRIBUNE IS DEAD.

That's what many readers have said in the flood of responses to the current emergency campaign for \$50,000.

We need many more such responses to achieve our goal.

And we note that there are still many of our friends we have

not heard from as yet.

A young Chicagoan about to be drafted into the army has sent in \$100 along with a tribute to our paper's fight for peace.

A packinghouse worker sent us a day's pay—and suggested that all readers of The Worker do likewise.

A Negro veteran fighter for civil rights sent in his hard-earned \$5.

This is the kind of "Moscow money" we have been getting. But let's hear from everybody. Let's start the ball rolling for a day's pay from every one of our readers and friends!

PARENTS SWAMP IKE WITH PEACE PLEAS

Shoppers' List Ask Cease-fire

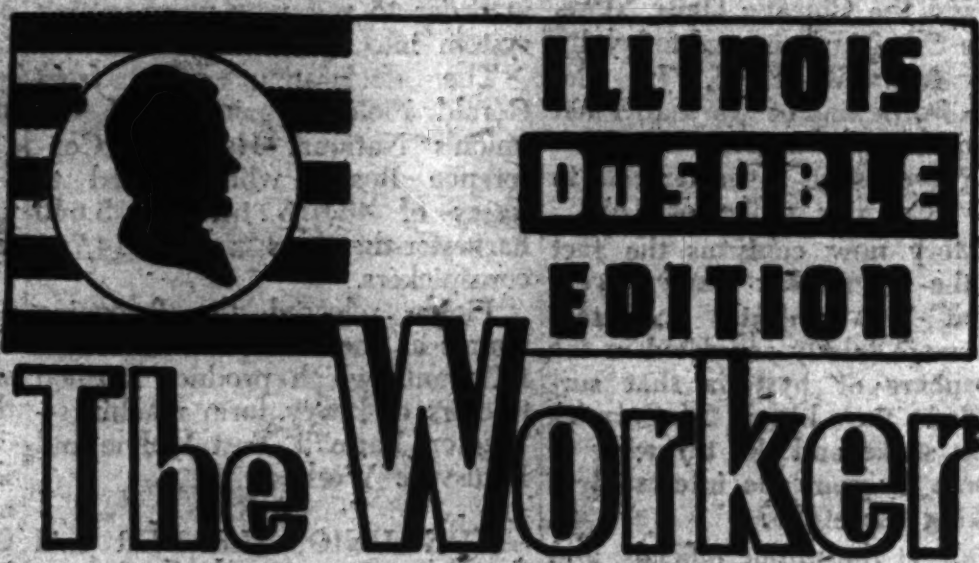
CHICAGO.—Expressing their desire for peace, 157 Loop shoppers signed letters last week, just after the election, to President-elect Eisenhower urging him to do everything he can to end the war in Korea now.

The letters were circulated in the State St. area by the Chicago Women for Peace. They called on Eisenhower to stop the shooting in Korea now, start the peace talks again and bring American soldiers home.

Commenting on the enthusiastic response to the letters, Mrs. Idell M. Umbles, CWP chairman, said: "It is clear that the main concern in the minds and hearts of the people is ending the war in Korea and securing peace. In all the many times that members of our organization have conducted opinion polls on peace or secured signatures on peace petitions there has never been a more ready response than to this letter to President-elect Eisenhower."

Mothers and relatives of men in the service or in Korea were the most eager to sign. One mother said: "My boy's been there. He's home now, thank God. I want to sign for all the other boys who are still there."

In forwarding the messages, Chicago Women for Peace wrote Gen. Eisenhower: "On behalf of the signers of these letters and the millions of American people who showed in this election that peace and an immediate end to the war are to them the most important issues, we urge you to act as promptly as possible in fulfilling your campaign pledge to end the war and lead our country on the road to peace."



Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XVII, No. 46 28 November 16, 1952
In 2 Sections, Section 1 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

How Vail Was Licked By People of 2d Dist.

By PAT RICHARDS

CHICAGO.—Barratt O'Hara is returning to the congressional seat he held two years ago as Representative from the 2nd District on Chicago's South Side, and behind O'Hara's dramatic defeat of reactionary Congressman Richard B. Vail lies a lesson the machine politicians would do well to remember.

Voters in the 2nd District gave the 69-year-old O'Hara a healthy 5,000 vote margin over his opponent, making him the only Democrat to unseat an incumbent Republican in Illinois on Nov. 4. But the important news of O'Hara's victory was its achievement in the

face of a sellout by his own party.

It was less than a month before election day that realization of the sellout first dawned on rank-and-file citizens in the community. In at least three of the six wards in the district, Democratic leaders, it was reported, had reached a private "understanding" with millionaire industrialist Vail.

IT WASN'T a difficult "deal" for the Truman Democrats. O'Hara had embarrassed them with his consistent New Deal voting record while in Congress from 1948 to 1950.

He had opposed the Taft-Hartley Law, the McCarran Act, and funds for the un-American Activities Committee, of which Vail was once a rabid member. He had voted for strong rent and price controls, for public housing and federal aid to education, and for civil rights legislation.

At Democratic headquarters, workers found tons of literature for Stevenson, Sparkman, and other candidates, but not a leaflet, not a poster, not a sticker, not a button for O'Hara. Requests for material met with vacant shrugs from the politicians.

ALARMED and worried, 2nd District unionists, professional workers, and housewives, Democrat and independent alike, took O'Hara's campaign into their own hands. Union members publicized his voting record.

Chain Letter for Cease-Fire Is Launched by Relatives of GIs

ARGO, Ill.—Relatives of men involved in the Korean war, banded together in the Save Our Sons Committee, this week opened a "Chain-Letters-to-Ike" campaign in their drive for an immediate cease-fire in Korea.

"The large turn-out of voters on election day was a clear mandate from the people that they want the useless war in Korea ended immediately," said Mrs. Florence Cowgiel of Argo, Ill., co-chairman of the committee, in opening the campaign.

"The S.O.S. Committee is embarking on a drive to end the war in Korea. We want President-elect

Ike to declare in favor of an immediate cease-fire and continued negotiations when he visits that blood-soaked land," Mrs. Cowgiel stated.

TEXT of a sample letter being sent by the committee to over 250 members in the Midwest as a basis of chain letters follows:

"Dear Ike:

"You promised to go to Korea in an attempt to end the war. You can best keep this pledge by declaring that if the present administration will not order an immediate cease-fire, you will do so upon your inauguration. It is criminal that thousands of American youths continue to be maimed and killed over an issue, prisoner exchange, which can just as well be settled after the shooting stops. Countless millions of Americans are looking to you to act on behalf of these youth and end this useless slaughter."

The Save Our Sons Committee was formally organized at a conference in Springfield, Ill., on Oct. 25, on the initiative of Mrs. Cowgiel, and a number of other relatives of men who have served in Korea.

Scientists from the University of Chicago, frequently attacked by Vail and his friends on the un-American Committee, sponsored a rally to urge Vail's defeat. Among the speakers were atomic scientist Harold Urey, an Eisenhower supporter, Professor Robert Redfield, anthropologist, and other notables.

Non-partisan organizations, like the League of Women Voters, the American Jewish Congress, the PTA, invited both O'Hara and Vail to make their views known. Results of the meetings and interviews with the two candidates, in which Vail blatantly denounced all social and civil rights legislation as "communistic," began travelling, by leaflet and word of mouth, into every part of the district.

A hard-hitting exposure of Vail's infamous record in Congress as co-author of the McCarran Act and other vicious legislation reached additional thousands through a leaflet distributed by the Progressive Party of Illinois.

OF CONSIDERABLE significance in the campaign was the stand of the two men on the issue of peace. Vail told his constituents: "Franklin D. Roosevelt sold out his country at Yalta, but now we have to stay in Korea."

O'Hara, who supported the Truman armaments program in Congress, thereby losing Progressive Party endorsement, wound up (Continued on Page 3)



BARRATT, O'HARA

Mine-Mill Local to Ike: 'Make Good on Pledge for Korea Peace'

CHICAGO.—A telegram to President-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower informing him that union members look forward to his fulfillment of his "pledge to go to Korea to bring a speedy end to the war" was sent this week by Local 758 of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union.

Signed by Robert Bey and James Pinta, president and business manager of the local, the wire said:

"Now that the election is over, our members like other Americans want to see our country on the path of prosperity and progress through peace, not war. Your pledge to go to Korea to bring a speedy end to the war reflects the desires of many of our union members and their fellow citizens. We look forward to your fulfillment of this pledge and will do everything we can so that working people can go forward to more security and improved living conditions in a country and world at peace."

SET HAROLD WARD TRIAL DATE—NOV. 24

HOW CHICAGO'S FOUR DAILIES AID HARVESTER'S FRAMEUP CONSPIRACY

By GUNNAR LEANDER

CHICAGO.—All four of Chicago's daily newspapers are out to smash the Harvester strike and to send an innocent strike leader to the electric chair.

Why this unanimous support of the International Harvester Company? Why has not one of these papers strayed one inch from the company's line toward the general direction of the truth?

The company's expensive full page ads in these papers is only a

tiny fraction of the answer. More basic is the complete identity of economic interests as between Harvester and Field's Sun-Times, Hearst's Herald-American, Knight's Daily News and McCormick's Tribune.

The links between Chicago's press and this corporation are deep-going, and rooted in past decades. They range from the period of the Haymarket frameup, which originated in a strike at the McCormick Reaper Works in Chi-

cago, to the attempted frameup of Harold Ward, a present-day leader of the striking McCormick local.

It is not difficult to explain the animosity of the viciously anti-labor Hearst press toward the strikers. There is no syndicate of papers in this country more violent in its bias against working men and women and their unions and their struggles for a decent livelihood.

And Chicagoans know the Tribune for its fanaticism against labor. It is the voice of autocratic Col. Robert R. McCormick, whose family tree has the same roots as that of the McCormicks of International Harvester.

The owners of the Chicago Daily News are dollar relations if not blood relations to the Harvester tycoons. The men who own one, own the other.

Probably the most symbolic link is the millionaire John Stuart. He is a director of the Northern Trust Co., the Quaker Oats Co., as well as numerous other giant banks and corporations.

Stuart holds directorships in both the International Harvester Co., and the Chicago Daily News.

The Sun-Times is run today by today Marshall Field, Jr., the fourth in the line of Marshall Field I, the department store magnate who played such a sinister role in the McCormick strike of 1888.

History now confirms the fact that the Haymarket Martyrs were framed and unjustly executed. They were falsely convicted in the atmosphere of hysteria that surrounded the bitter McCormick Works strike and the throwing of a bomb by someone interested in breaking the strike.

And yet the public officials, and even some of the businessmen, were uneasy as it came time for the hanging of these innocent men.

On the eve of the executions, nationwide and world-wide protests piled in on Illinois' Gov. Oglesby, demanding that he spare their lives. Finally Oglesby sent word to Chicago's business leaders saying that he commutes the sentences if they agreed.

Harry Barnard's book, "Eagle Forgotten," records what happened at a secret meeting of these businessmen which was called by Lyman J. Gage, president of the First National Bank.

"It looked at first as though a request for commutations would be made. Gage favored saving the men. But Marshall Field stood against it. After the merchant prince spoke, the meeting broke up. None cared to take issue with the great Marshall Field."

Today, another Marshall Field is helping to send to his death a man who may become another victim of the Harvester company's profit-greed.

On Oct. 7, the Chicago Sun-Times carried an editorial entitled "Murder Is the Payoff," the most violent diatribe against the striking Harvester workers to appear in any Chicago paper.

It was so full of falsehoods and half-truths that the union succeeded in getting an answering letter published in the Sun-Times. The paper then came right back with an editorial which denied that wage-cuts were an issue in the Harvester strike—in spite of the well-known fact that the company sent thousands of wage-cut notices to the Harvester workers on the very eve of the walkout.

The Sun-Times handling of the Ward case and the Harvester strike has climaxed the growing recognition that this is another anti-labor paper, without a shred of what was once considered its liberalism.

Recently, even Illinois Labor, organ of the Illinois CIO, lashed Field's paper in an article entitled "What has happened to the liberal Sun-Times?"

The Sept. 13 Federation News, organ of the Chicago Federation of Labor, condemned the four Chicago dailies in the following terms:

"We'll agree that editors and publishers have the right to publish what they please. However, in

the interest of a free press, they don't have the right to be consistently wrong or strongly biased in their news coverage."

Said the paper issued by UAW-CIO Local 457 in an editorial blasting the Chicago Sun-Times:

"The labor forces of the entire Midwest have been grabbed in the back by one whom we used to consider one of us . . . Oh, we know that the other Chicago papers are no better, but we know them for what they are and have been. Now

they must move over, for they have another member in their infamous clique."

The National Committee to Free Harold Ward has compiled an analysis of the part played by the press in the frameup case. Its conclusions were these:

"Chicago's daily press has played a leading role in the attempt to incite public opinion against the union. . . . The press has acted as if it were a paid agent of the International Harvester Co."

Win New Trial In Tuteur Case

CHICAGO. — Federal Judge Michael L. Igou last week reversed himself on an earlier decision revoking the citizenship of Charles A. Tuteur, Jewish refugee from Nazi Germany.

Setting aside his summary judgment for denaturalization issued three weeks ago, the judge fixed Jan. 20, 1953 as the date for trial in Tuteur's case. Mr. Tuteur, naturalized in 1945, is represented by attorneys Pearl M. Hart and Edmund Hatfield.

The denaturalization proceedings arose out of a Justice Department claim that Tuteur is "not of good moral character" because he failed to name all the periodicals he read when applying for citizenship in 1944. Included among these were the Daily Peoples World and New

Masses. IN HIS native Germany, Tuteur was deprived of his citizenship and forced to flee his homeland by the Nazis in 1938 for possession of books which the Gestapo branded "verboten." His elderly mother and all other members of his family perished in concentration camps.

Charles Tuteur has lived in this country since 1940, when he arrived a homeless refugee. He is married to a Chicago-born U. S. citizen, who formerly served in the WAC during World War II. They have a four-year-old daughter.

The Midwest Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born appealed that funds for Mr. Tuteur's defense be sent to its office at 431 South Dearborn St., Room 325, Chicago.

How Redbaiter Vail Was Unseated by People's Coalition

(Continued from Page 1) his campaign in support of negotiation for peace "while one ray of hope remains."

In typical Hitler-McCarthy fashion, Vail's answer to the people's campaign was a hysterical denunciation of every critic as a "Communist" or "Communist front." Voters were bombarded through the mail with a lurid circular warning that O'Hara and his supporters were all part of a "Communist plot" to destroy America by defeating Vail.

Lumped together in the "plot" were such divergent groups as the CIO, the Atomic Scientists Association, the World Federalists, the Independent Voters of Illinois and the Progressive Party.

THE PEOPLE'S ANSWER—to the red-baiting of Vail and to the betrayal of the Democratic machine—came in unmistakable fashion on Election Day. In the face of Vail's fascist threats, 93,000 voted for O'Hara, against 88,000 for his opponent.

Help Wanted!

For Peace and Freedom—The Annual CRC Bazaar Needs You!

All Friends of Civil Rights

All Workers for Justice, Freedom, Liberty and Peace

THIS IS WHY:

Your participation in last year's CRC bazaar was largely responsible for its being a success. We are counting on it again this year. The bazaar will be one of the big fund-raising events in the current CRC \$10,000 Fund Drive. It will be your most profitable investment in a free America.

WHAT TO DO:

Contribute, collect articles and merchandise—from your shop, business acquaintances, neighborhood stores and friends. Sew or knit—articles to donate. Call the CRC office—State 2-4357—for information and assistance in preparing your booth—or for work, we have a job for you.

PROCEEDS GO TO:

- The Steve Nelson—Pittsburgh Defense Fund.
- The campaign to repeal the Smith Act.
- To fight the Harold Ward frameup.
- Aid to the families of victims of political oppression.
- The fight for amnesty for those in jail.
- To save the lives of the Rosenbergs.

CRC ANNUAL BAZAAR

DECEMBER 5, 6, 7

People's Auditorium

2457 West Chicago Avenue

CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS of Illinois
6 E. Lake St., Room 510. State 2-8357
Chicago 1, Illinois

Harvester Feels Effect of Strike

CHICAGO. — Cutting through the welter of International Harvester propaganda on the effectiveness of the 12-week Farm Equipment-UE strike in eight plants, the union this week announced the company has been forced to take a \$50 million deficit to date in order to put new wage-cutting system into operation.

The declaration came from Gerald Fielde, chairman of the union's National Harvester Conference Board, who pointed to losses of 46,078 tractors, 5,840 harvester-threshers and 14,760 corn-pickers.

Fielde released the foregoing figures as the losses from the four IH plants which produce finished tractors or heavy farm machines—Tractor, Farmall, East Moline and Louisville Works.

THE UNION LEADER said these machines alone had a factory value of \$122 million. To this loss must be added the huge value of lost production at the McCormick, West Pullman, Rock Falls and Richmond Works in lighter products, spare parts, manufactured components, as well as enormous losses through strikes against pay cuts in the Milwaukee and Melrose Park plants, involving the AFL and CIO.

Fielde said: "The fact that International Harvester is willfully taking such staggering losses proves the extent of the pay-cuts they are seeking to force on all Harvester workers in all unions. Recovery of losses and hoped for profit increases are only possible already caught in the economic seasons."

"Based on production figures well known to our Local Union leaders

in the various plants, the company has already accepted losses of over \$18 million in gross profits on products which would normally have been produced in FE-UE organized plants. To this must be added over \$30 million in maintaining non-productive management forces, non-producing scabs, overhead, taxes, depreciation and inventory losses, as well as the high cost of strike-breaking."

FIELDE declared: "Our union is aware of critical splits in the Harvester management. Sales officials have been screaming for settlement for many weeks. An 8-state survey made by our union shows the countryside fast being stripped of IH machinery. The ruthless policies of John L. McCaffrey have not only forced FE-UE, AFL and CIO strikes, but are also developing bankruptcies and virtual sabotage of the vital crops of next year."

The union leader stated: "Every move the company makes is one of desperation—increased police activities, advertising for strikebreakers, releasing fictitious scab-counts, announcing so-called production in terms of pounds of machinery, and mailing to employees which total millions of pieces weekly."

"This strike is not in stalemate," Fielde said. "It is 100 percent effective; the company is losing—and we are going to win it. Harvester workers will not take wage cuts which would total six months' pay in the next three years—and that remains the company demand—even as they arrogantly walked out on both the union and the U. S. Conciliation service and recessed negotiations."

Dec. 14 to Be Big Date for Kids —And for Fight on Smith Act

CHICAGO.—Excitement is rising in the Chicago area as the big date of the second Christmas party in honor of the children of Smith Act families draws near.

Invitations have been printed, performers lined up, the refreshments committee has gone to work on the business of obtaining, preparing and serving food and drinks, and most important to the children, of course, that little matter of gifts and toys for every child is in process of being realized.

Admission is free for children, but adults will be asked for \$1 donation. Address of the party is Chopin Culture Center, 1547 N. Leavitt, the time is 2 p.m., and the date—Dec. 14.

The Committee to Aid Smith Act Families, under whose auspices this second Christmas party is being held, has indicated that proceeds of the party will go toward Prisoners Relief and toward help for needy Smith Act children. However, the Committee has stated that important as the proceeds are, the main purpose of the party is to honor the children of Smith Act families and to give all the children present a memorable afternoon of fun, frolics, food and gifts.

The Committee has issued a statement which says in part: "The perpetrators and support-

ers of the Smith Act know that this desperate law was passed because the men and women later indicted under it were spearheading the fight for peace and civil rights and decent living. But there was never a law passed yet that could for long stop the march of progress."

"This second Christmas party is in itself an action to show the 'Families' that the political police cannot separate them from the people, whose champion they have always been."

"It is a pleasure and a privilege for us to sponsor this party, and to insure its success, we are doing everything we can so that the hundreds of grownups and children who attend will have a wonderful afternoon. We urge parents and children of the Chicagoland area to save this date—Dec. 14—and celebrate Christmas with the 'Families.'"

TV ARTISTS WIN

PORTLAND, Ore. (FP).—A \$3 weekly pay boost, retroactive to July 1, plus \$2 a week more on Jan. 1, and other contract gains were won by the Portland local of the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists (AFL).



ANDREI VISHINSKY (right) addressing the UN General Assembly on the Korean question. Seated behind him is Andrei Gromyko. Listening are Secretary of State Dean Acheson and Britain's Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

Clamor Rises in United Nations For End to Racism, Korea War

By JOHN PITTMAN

THE UNITED NATIONS seems to blow hot one week, cold the next. It depends on what section of the world is represented by the speakers who command the floor. If the speakers represent the racist bloc, the alliance of colonialist powers called NATO, the UN blows cold. If the speakers represent the anti-imperialist, peace bloc, it blows hot. This week the UN blew hot. Because—

• A. Y. Vishinsky, Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union, delivered his second major address on the Korean question. With irrefutable logic and massive legal argumentation, Vishinsky destroyed all the rotten ideological props for continuing the Korean war. His speech became a point of reference for all subsequent remarks.

• Mme. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, sister of India's Prime Minister Nehru and the leader of India's UN delegation, demanded a speed armistice in Korea, the admission of People's China to the UN, and swift independence for colonial peoples enslaved by the imperialist powers.

• Dr. J. Luns, foreign minister of the Netherlands, and Paul Van Zeeland, foreign minister of Belgium, tried vainly to bolster the cause of "the white man's burden," but succeeded mainly in demonstrating that the colonialists are on the defensive.

• M. Schuman, foreign minister of France, and Anthony Eden, foreign secretary of the United Kingdom, also plumed for continued rule of colonies by the "guardians of civilization," especially for continued rule of their respective colonies against any interloper. In addition, both gave a formula for solving the war prisoner exchange question in Korea, which, while not supporting Vishinsky's insistence on solution by strict observation of the 1949 Geneva Convention, also disassociated their governments from the Washington position.

THE UN'S TEMPERATURE alone, however, cannot accurately tell if the forces generating heat have become powerful enough to restore the UN to its envisioned role of a defender of peace and the freedom struggles of the peoples. There have been many weeks in its history that it blew hot, yet voted cold.

But this week some ground was laid for a slight hope that a change is in the winds.

• The Ad Hoc Political Committee voted 41 to 1 with 16 abstentions for a Good Offices Commission which will assist in negotiations between the Governments of India and the Union of South

Africa concerning the mistreatment of Indians by the Malayan regime. The vote empowered the UN to ask Malan to suspend operation of the Group Areas Act, under which Indians are made the victims of racist discrimination, pending completion of the negotiations. The United States voted with the majority on the general resolution, but abstained on the separate vote on that paragraph of the resolution empowering the UN to ask Malan to suspend the Group Areas Act. Then the Committee turned to considering the whole question of "apartheid," or Jim Crow persecution of the African peoples.

• M. Schuman, in threatening to walk out if the Tunisian and Moroccan question are raised, clearly stated (in the mumbo-jumbo of diplomatic double-talk) that the French multi-millionaires expect the other colonialist powers to support them on this question, especially the United States, or else! The "or else" came in no uncertain terms; M. Schuman indicated French imperialism's continued support to the NATO and the steel and coal cartel, as well as the Korean war, was conditional on receiving this support for French imperialist interests in the colonies. It was a case of the third-rate cut-throat demanding his share of the bloody-money from the gang-leader, as a condition for remaining part of the gang. Not the best of all possible situations for the gang-leader!

• Secretary-General Trygve Lie resigned, with a plaintive speech which could not refrain from exposing his anti-Soviet bias, and which accused the Soviet Union, People's China and the Korean Democratic People's Republic of blocking the armistice. But shed no tears for Lie, a man whose life is so perfectly characterized by the English pronunciation of his name. With his mansion near Oslo, his mountain chalet near Roeros, and his swank apartment in Oslo, Trygve will be able to manage.

PROBABLY BECAUSE the hot wind does presage a real change, the UN this week again came under fire of Wall Street's number one grave-digger, the fish-eyed Pat McCarran. With the same fascist frenzy which brought the Hitlerites to their grisly end in the Berlin bunker and the Nuremberg gallows, McCarran pressed his "spy hunt" in the UN, threatening to oust the UN from the United States—as if this wouldn't be tantamount to ousting the United States from the world.

But there was more trouble ahead for the McCarranites and their Wall Street masters. The test

on Korea was still to come. But Vishinsky's appeal to the nations strictly to observe the rules of international law, scrupulously to abide by their pledged word to observe these laws, and in the name of reason and humanity to end the slaughter in Korea could not be pool-pooled as mere "Soviet propaganda." Besides, Vishinsky proposed establishment of a new UN commission to settle immediately the Korean war. And he proposed for this commission ten states. The United States, United Kingdom, France, the USSR, People's China, India, Burma, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, the Korean People's Democratic Republic and South Korea. Here was the way to peace. No observer believed, as the week ended, that UN voting majority would emerge for the Vishinsky proposal. But there was strong belief that the Soviet Union had made it extremely difficult for the UN longer to ignore or evade its obligations to act on the Korean question.

Memorial Nov. 21 To Pete Cacchione

Brooklynites will mark the fifth anniversary of the death of Councilman Peter V. Cacchione at a memorial meeting Friday evening, Nov. 21.

Councilman Cacchione, outstanding Communist leader and the first Communist official to be elected in New York City, died suddenly on Nov. 6, 1947.

In his six years' service in the Council, he established a magnificent record as a fighter for the economic needs of his working class constituents and for an end to all discrimination in New York.

African People Challenge Sweeping Denial of Rights

TWENTY NEGROES were murdered by police of the fascist South African government this week, and hundreds were wounded. One savage attack by the police of Prime Minister Daniel Malan's government was launched to smash what was described as an "illegal meeting" of Negroes in the segregated area of East London. The catch is that, under the fascist Riotous Assemblies Act, all meetings of Negro people, except authorized gatherings for religious worship, are held "illegal."

The South African people are challenging this sweeping ban on

West Europe Wary Of U. S. Slurs on Soviet CP Congress

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR

THE CHARGE is made on Voice of America and in the U. S. press that Soviet leaders are working diabolically to divide the U. S. from its allies. That, we are told, is the meaning of Stalin's recent book, "The Economic Problems of Socialism," and of the decisions of the 19th Congress of the CPSU.

Exactly who and what is dividing the U. S. from its allies in western Europe can be judged by this very response to recent statements of Soviet leaders. There's a fascinating division of opinion between the spokesman for U. S. policy and the spokesman of its west European allies. They differ most sharply in their attitude towards Stalin's work on political economy. They differ in their interpretations of the 19th Congress of the CPSU.

You can see this among the diplomats from capitalist countries stationed in Moscow. You can see it by comparing the British Broadcasting Corp. with the Voice of America, or the New York press with that of London and Paris.

TAKE the response of west European diplomats, as well as those from the far and middle east, to Time magazine. Quite proudly the U. S. embassy distributes Time to all western embassies, as a mirror of the Washington and Wall Street mind. Most west European diplomats here are too sophisticated to interpret Luce's ludicrous lucubrations as the mind of the American people. Frankly when Time dismissed Stalin's work as "gobble-dyhook"—without fail most western European diplomats here were horrified.

While Time can dismiss Stalin's work with an arrogance nurtured by ignorance, western diplomats burned the midnight oil over it. There is meaningful coincidence in the fact that two western diplomats referred me to an editorial in the British New Statesman and Nation as expressing their own views on Stalin's "Economic Prob-

lems of Socialism." That editorial admitted bluntly that the Soviet Union has gained undisputed initiative in world affairs. It expressed a view which has been accepted by most of the capitalist press of Britain, France and other Atlantic Pact countries, that western Europe faces no military threat from the Soviet Union. And the New Statesman and Nation declared that the policy of "containment" and economic warfare against eastern Europe and China is bankrupt.

IT'S no exaggeration to say that while Washington is content to let the obscurantism of Time magazine to express its viewpoint, there isn't a west European government (with the exception of Franco's regime) that is satisfied with Washington's reactions to the new statements from Soviet leaders.

"We mustn't let the Kremlin divide us," the New York Times shouts across the ocean to its Atlantic Pact partners. And here's what newspapers from the London Times to the Paris Mond are shouting back across the Atlantic: "But what do you want from us since Russia refuses to do what Washington says it is already doing?" Russia refuses to mobilize for war. It refuses to militarize its economy. It refuses to gobble up its small capitalist neighbors, like Finland for example.

THERE ISN'T a western capitalist country which doesn't envy Finland for its trade agreement with the Soviet Union and the Peoples Democracies. Finland is guaranteed a market for its industrial goods, including goods from new industries which came into existence as a result of previous reparation payments. Finland is guaranteed raw materials. Finland doesn't have to pay dollars for the things it needs. It can trade on a basis of equality and mutual advantage with the socialist countries. And those are just the conditions all the other west European countries want.

"Don't let the Russian split our ranks," Washington screams back. "Add another year to your military service. Add 20 percent more to your military budget. Stop selling goods to the east even though you may have to close down factories which turn out those goods. Stop buying goods from the east and buy them from us, for dollars."

So things aren't only "all quiet in the Kremlin." You can also hear a chuckling coming over the red brick walls, because the very people who shout "don't let the Kremlin split us up" are doing all the splitting.

Hold Pre-Bazaar Exhibit Saturday

An exhibit will be held this Saturday of some of the colorful, practical gift items to be sold at the Annual Labor Bazaar. It is announced by Dorothy Epstein, bazaar manager.

The Labor Bazaar will be held at the St. Nicholas Arena Dec. 11-14 under the auspices of the American Labor Party. All proceeds go to combat anti-Semitism, Jim Crow and all forms of discrimination.

Brian Bunting, even though the Malan fascists had ordered him not to run for the seat. Under South Africa's racist laws, the Negro people must be represented in Parliament by white M. P.'s. The Malan government had expelled Sam Kahn, veteran Communist leader who had represented the Negro electorate, under Malan's version of the Smith and McCarran Acts. But, by a sweeping majority of 4123 votes, the Cape Western residents chose Bunting, former editor of "The Guardian," progressive weekly paper banned by Malan for its militant defense of Equal rights.

Ward Trial Nov. 24; Strikers Ask for Aid

RENT COMPLAINTS

WASHINGTON (FP).—Complaints from citizens about rent increases ranging from 10 percent to 200 percent and sudden evictions have been flooding the office of rent stabilization since controls were removed in 900 areas Sept. 30.

What's On?

ATTENTION PLEASE!!
Advertise Affairs, Parties, Films
Forums, Meetings
in the
WHAT'S ON COLUMN
of the **ILLINOIS WORKER**
Rates: (Cash With Order) 7 cents
a word \$1.50 minimum
Send money with copy
DISPLAY ADS:
1 inch \$3.60 per inch
6 inch 2.80 per inch
13 inch 2.33 per inch
26 inch 1.87 per inch
Special rates for 2 or more
insertions
Free listing in "What's On" with
Display Ads

DO YOUR XMAS Shopping at the CRC
A... Bargains galore! People's
Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave., Dec.
5-6-7.
POST ELECTION Interlude—Dance to
Dick Grolley's Orchestra. Food, Drinks,
Wedgewood Towers Starlight Ballroom,
6409 Woodlawn Ave., Sat., Nov. 15-10
p.m.-3 a.m. Donation \$1. Auspices: S. S.
Chapter, Civil Rights Congress.
CELEBRATE the 35th Anniversary of the
founding of the Soviet Union. Nationally
known speakers, exhibits from the Soviet
Union and a cultural program will mark
the occasion. People's Auditorium, 2457
W. Chicago Ave., Sunday, Nov. 23-3 p.m.
Tickets are available at the Council of
Soviet-American Friendship, Room 50, 68
W. Washington.
PREMIERE Showing in Chicago—Color
Film, New China. People's Auditorium,
2457 W. Chicago Ave., Nov. 14-15-16-3
p.m. Special matinee showing Nov. 16.
Auspices: APC. Donation \$1.
ELECTION analysis by Herbert March,
Packhouse union organizer at the South
Side Forum Thursday, Nov. 20, 7:30 p.m.
at the Parkway Community House, 5320
South Parkway. Quaker film "Time for
Greatness." Auspices: South Side Com-
mittee for Freedom of the Press. 50c donation
at door.
CHICAGO COMMITTEE to Secure Jus-
tice in the Rosenberg Case holds regular
Thursday meetings at their office, 179 W.
Washington, Room 1006 at 8 p.m. Next one
Nov. 20.
CHRISTMAS PARTY sponsored by Pris-
oners Relief Committee for the children
of Smith Act victims. Sunday, Dec. 14,
Chopin Center, 1547 N. Leavitt.

CHICAGO. — Harold Ward, Harvester strike leader imprisoned on a frameup murder charge, will come up for trial on Nov. 24.

The early trial date was fought for by the defense in Judge Wendell Green's Criminal Court. State's Attorney John S. Boyle objected violently to the early date and to the fact that he has been bombarded with telegrams and letters, which he brought into court, from people who protested the frameup arrest.

William Scott Stewart, ranked as one of the nation's leading criminal lawyers, and Claude Holman, distinguished Chicago attorney, represented Ward. The Negro labor leader, who was prominent in the Harvester strike which is now in its 12th week, was arrested after International Harvester president John L. McCaffrey posted a \$10,000 reward in an effort to link the Foster death to the striking union.

BOYLE and his chief assistant, Edward Breen, made repeated efforts to block either bail or a speedy trial, and failed again to produce their "mystery witness," whose name was revealed as Edward Warren.

Following a brilliant presentation by Stewart, in which he agreed to withdraw motion for bail in return for a speedy trial, Judge Green, over Boyle's vigorous objections, set Nov. 24 as the trial date and ordered Boyle to produce a list of his witnesses Nov. 17.

Executive secretary Kenneth Born of the Union Committee to Free Harold Ward stated: "One ugly fact which stood out in the courtroom today was the determination of the State to seek the death of Harold E. Ward on a weak and flimsy case."

"Another ugly fact was the obvious anti-Negro prejudice of Boyle, a prejudice which has been evident during his entire term as state's attorney."

"Our Committee is determined to expose this case for what it is," Born said, "a monstrous frameup. And we want to place it before the public so they may see the truth and Ward may be saved."

USSR Fete to Hear Dr. Ward, Jessica Smith

CHICAGO.—"How will Eisenhower's election affect the course of American-Soviet Relations?" will be one of the important subjects dealt with by two guest speakers at the 35th annual observance of the founding of the Soviet Union, and the 19th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USA and USSR.

The "Peace and Friendship" observance sponsored by the Chicago Council of American Soviet Friendship, will take place Sunday, Nov. 23 at 3 p.m., at the People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave.

Guest speakers at the celebration will be Miss Jessica Smith, editor of the publication New World Review, and Dr. Harry F. Ward, Professor Emeritus of Union Theological Seminary.

There will also be a large photo-exhibit on display and a cultural program of chamber music, including new Soviet compositions never before played in America.

Worker Killed in Naval Depot Blast

McALESTER, Okla.—An explosion and flash fire roared through one cell of a shell-loading assembly line at the naval ammunition depot here Friday, killing one workman, Luther J. Yancey, 54, Red Oak, Okla.

Base commander William A. Burget said Yancey was cleaning a 5-inch shell preparatory to loading it.

ANOTHER, 13 KIDS FACE SECOND EVICTION

CHICAGO.—A Negro mother and her 13 children face a new battle for a decent place to live after a dramatic 60-hour stay in the City Hall lobby won them a temporary home in a building soon to be torn down.

Mrs. Marie Jackson moved her family into a four-room apartment at 2322 S. State after her action and the support of neighbors and a number of South-Side organizations forced city officials to come to her aid.

Until they moved into City Hall, the Jacksons had been forced to live in the basement of a condemned firetrap building after being evicted

CHICAGO.—The striking Harvester workers appealed to 1,000 AFL locals for aid this week, in the face of the company's adamant refusal to negotiate a settlement of the strike which has shut down production for 12 weeks.

UE District president Ernest DeMaio sent an appeal to the AFL locals here, pointing out that they "can appreciate and understand the ominous pattern that has taken place."

In a four-page letter, he traced the workers' struggles with Harvester to the eight-hour day movement of the 1880's which saw the birth of the AFL.

THE Harvester company this week agreed to resume negotiations. The talks were broken off when delegations of strikers sat in to get a first-hand picture of the company's stalling.

The union this week reiterated its stand that the basis for settlement was renewal of the old contract plus certain wage proposals which have already been discussed.

A union statement referred to renewal of the contract, which the union has had for 15 years, as "the first step toward settling the strike."

In spite of a trickle of strike-breakers entering some of the plants, Harvester production has remained at a standstill in the eight struck plants.

2 Illinois Congressmen For McCarran Repeal

CHICAGO.—Two Congressmen elected from Illinois came out in favor of repeal of the McCarran Act, it was announced by the Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act. They are: Representative Thomas S. Gordon of Chicago's 8th District, a Democrat, and Representative C. W. ("Runt") Bishop, Republican from the downstate 25th District.

CRC Calls for Help on Bazaar December 5-7

CHICAGO.—The Civil Rights Congress of Illinois has called on all friends to participate in the Annual CRC Bazaar to be held at the People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave., Dec. 5, 6 and 7.

In a "Help Wanted" appeal broadcasted to CRC chapters, women's organizations, trade unions and national groups, Lester Davis, CRC executive secretary, stated: "Today as the bi-partisan policy of reaction is intensifying the drive toward McCarthyism and war, promoting fear, hysteria and intimidation, and denying equality to the Negro people, the CRC is carrying on a real fight for justice, freedom and peace."

Davis said a number of organizations are already preparing their booths, collecting donations and getting merchandise contributions.

Proceeds will go to the Steve Nelson-Pittsburgh defense fund, the campaign to repeal the Smith Act, to fight the Harold Ward frameup, aid to the families of victims of political oppression, the benefit of prisoners' relief, the fight for amnesty for those in jail and to save the lives of the Rosenbergs.

Negro Labor Council Frolic November 15

CHICAGO. — The music of Charles Collins' Rhythmic Ramblers will be featured at the first annual Frolic of the West Side Negro Labor Council at FE Hall, 1110 S. Oakley, Saturday, Nov. 15. There will be food and drinks from 9 p.m. to the wee hours. Donation is \$1.

Close-Out SALE

78 rpm Record

Albums

98c each

Modern Book Store

64 W. RANDOLPH, Room 914

DE 2-6552

At Last!! Coming to Chicago!

Sensational Magicolor documentary movie

"THE NEW CHINA"

4 Showings Only!

Saturday, Nov. 15, 8:30 P.M.

Sunday, Nov. 16, 3 P.M. and 7 P.M.

PEOPLE'S AUDITORIUM

2457 W. CHICAGO

Benefit: A.P.C.

Donation \$1

Get tickets now at APC offices, 166 W. Washington

Peace and Friendship Rally

35 Years of USSR; 19 Years of Diplomatic Relations

DR. HARRY F. WARD JESSICA SMITH

Professor Emeritus

Union Theological Seminary

Editor

New World Review

HEAR chamber music quartette playing Soviet compositions
Heard for first time in the United States!

3 P.M. — SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1952

PEOPLES AUDITORIUM

2457 W. CHICAGO

Auspices: Chicago Council of American Soviet Friendship

Telephone: 245-7272

CHICAGO.—"To protect the life and health of children" is the aim of a conference Saturday, Nov. 15, at Roosevelt College, 430 S. Michigan. Registration is at 9:30 a.m.

The morning session will hear: Dr. George L. Perkins, child psychiatrist at the Institute for Juvenile Research, discussing Health; William E. Hill, racial relations adviser of the Public Housing Administration, on Housing; and Edward L. Stullken, principal of Montefiore School, on Education.

The afternoon session will open with a showing of the slide film "For Families Like These," based on a study made by the Chicago Housing Authority.

Panel summaries, resolutions and the election of a continuation committee will conclude the day's work.



EAST meets WEST...

Under Sunny Skies

A NEW JOTON PORE-MATERIAL

Also: Terrific New Italian drama in tradition of Open City — "THE SKY IS RED"

CINEMA ANNEX, 3210 W. Madison near Kedzie

NEXT WEEK: FESTIVAL OF POLISH FILMS

For any kind of photograph you want...

LESTER DAVIS

Portrait, Commercial and Documentary Photography

644 East 43rd St., Chicago — OA 4-6711

Force Briggs to Rehire Negro Women

DETROIT.—Led by the Negro members of Briggs Local 742, CIO United Auto Workers, assisted by their white fellow workers, a picket line was thrown around the company's employment of-

Picketline at Conner Employment Office Exposes 'White Only' Policy, Wins Jobs for 11 Negro Women

Since Nov. 3 that halted in one day the company's "white only" hiring policy. As a result of the picket line,

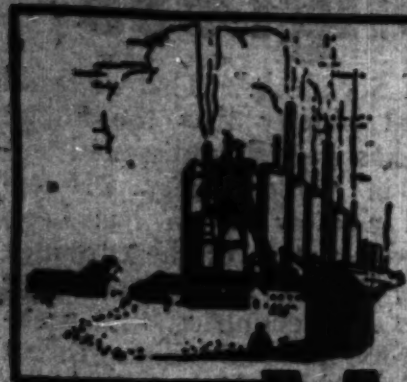
11 Negro women were hired and the company's policy of hiring white women and not Negro women was smashed.

During World War II, Negro and white women worked in the plant. Now, with hiring going on, the company was ignoring the seniority list at Briggs Conner

plant and not calling back Negro women. The Negro and white workers took note of the new hires being white only and the union leadership was urged to get busy and change it. The company denied discrimination, using the daily press to charge the union was seeking to put Negro against

white.

With this kind of lying and double talking as a cover-up the company continued its jimcrow hiring. So on Monday morning, Nov. 3, the Negro workers led a walkoff on the jobs, out to the employment office and marched around until the victory was won. This is the same Briggs Mfg. that own the jimcrow Detroit Tigers.



Michigan
edition

The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XVII, No. 46 26 November 16, 1952
In 2 Sections, Section 1 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Sitdown at G. M. Transmission Nips Management Intimidation

DETROIT.—That the auto workers these days are in no mood for being pushed around, was very much in evidence recently at General Motors Detroit Transmission plant.

They held a sitdown strike for one hour when their union committeeman, Nick Napoleonick, was

sent home by the company. The company sent the committeeman home at 10 a.m., because he had dared to take off safety glasses while far away from the job, on his way to negotiate some grievances with the company.

It was sheer intimidation that backfired, when the workers on the final assembly line marched

off the line to a rest area known as "Grand Circus Park" and sat down on the benches. At 11 a.m. the company sent everyone home, but the next day all were back to work, including the union committeeman who was not penalized. The company was frightened when management saw that sitdown strike on the final assembly line.

'ON THE JOB' ACTIONS STOP SPEEDUPS AT DESOTO AND GM

Ford Now Clocks Smoking Time—Workers Angered at Attempt to Make Them Robots

DEARBORN.—Some years ago Henry Ford II, when he was selling himself to the world as "an advanced social thinker" and "great humanitarian," announced (after the UAW has organized his plants) that he would allow his workers to smoke in the plants. His grandfather Henry had denied them that privilege.

Today the company is waging a brutal, mankilling drive to boost production on every operation.

One of the ways to "save" time, being figured out by company time study experts is to demand that workers make up production for time spent lighting a cigarette or pipe.

A building chairman of the UAW, Alex Simeon, of Dear and Exle, Rouge plant put it this way, "This speedup drive is to create human robots out of Ford workers."

He related how company-time

study men stand around with watches and when a worker takes a match out to light a cigarette or pipe they use the stop watch on him. It takes five seconds, then the time study expert adds the amount of pieces that could be produced in five seconds onto the overall amount the workers must produce.

On the Truck Transmission line, the workers have been given 1.22 minutes for the operation.

With a new speedup program the company now allows only .83 minutes for the same operation. The workers with the backing of their union, refuse however to give the company any more production.

DETROIT.—Auto workers can learn a great many lessons from the recent victory against speedup of the headlining group in Chrysler's DeSoto plant.

With the new 1953 model, the company set out to raise production from 20 jobs a day on the old 1952 model to three or four times that amount.

The trimmers promptly saw through all the company gyrations and maintained their normal working rates. When the company saw speeded-up production rates they tried to buy-off some of the workers with so-called better jobs. This failed too.

Then came threats. That failed.

This meant management breathing down everyone's neck and glaring at you when you work. But it didn't work. No one was fooled.

Result: All their bag of tricks was used up. Complete surrender, the Negro workers won. Unity on

the job, no personal differences allowed, Negro-white unity is the stone wall of union workers that won the victory.

LOS ANGELES.—Departmental action by workers on the job is being resorted to by General Motors Local 216 to get grievances straightened out in a hurry.

You're apt to die of old age waiting on the grievance machinery at the snail's pace it is now operating, says the workers.

So, the fellows on the job are settling their own beefs. For instance:

Management wanted to know why one department wasn't performing a certain operation. 'Cause, said the workers, you are now running the line at 46 car speed, without having consulted us. We did the work when the speed was 36 cars. We don't when it's 46.

They got an extra man—and no more argument.

Urgent Appeal to All Readers:

You are undoubtedly aware of the \$40,000 drive to defend the Michigan Smith Act victims and to fight imperialist reaction which is attempting to take away the Bill of Rights. All readers of The Worker know the important role our paper will play in this fight and in the coming trials.

The Michigan Worker, DESPITE ITS CRITICAL NEED, does not want to add to the direct financial burden of its readers and supporters. We want to have the biggest bazaar ever, and one that is so financially successful that we will not have to ask our many supporters for money. WE BELIEVE THAT IT IS POSSIBLE.

To make it possible WE MUST HAVE AN ALL-OUT EFFORT FOR THE NEXT FOUR WEEKS. We desperately need two things: (1) A big advance sale of Bazaar tickets and the money turned in right away. (2) Loads of saleable merchandise, both new and used.

We ask you to do the following:

(1) Write us at 2419 Grand River, Detroit 1, for tickets and leaflets.

(2) Collect as much saleable material as possible right away from friends. Go through attics, basements, closets, bookcases, records, etc.

Our paper is not an abstract thing; not an ordinary kept newspaper. It is a workers' paper, a people's paper. It belongs to the workers and to the people. It must be financially supported by the workers, the people and the community.

Let's all start now for an all-out mobilization of people and merchandise for Dec. 6 and 7... and make a BIG SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND FINANCIAL SUCCESS. The time is short. It's up to you and you and you!!! We know you will do it.

BILLY ALLAN, Editor.

Republican Victory Result of Peace Hopes

LABOR SEES NEED FOR NEW PARTY

DETROIT.—Alarmed by the Eisenhower sweep, Detroit workers are beginning to talk of the need for a new farmer-labor type party.

"The Taft-Hartley Act will be in the hands of Taft," warned Frank Martel, president of the Wayne County AFL. Further anti-labor legislation may force a re-grouping of labor's ranks.

Ford Facts, summarizing the feelings of well-informed members of UAW Local 600, wrote:

"Working people seem to be tired of the two old parties. A few shifted over to Eisenhower, hoping he'd do something about Korea, high prices and high taxes. But actually only some sort of Farmer-Labor-Democratic party

can unite people for victory in the future."

Defeat the Democratic party was attributed by the Ford workers to these factors:

1. The Democratic Party of today is no longer the party of Jefferson, Murphy and Roosevelt. The people do not trust the present Democratic leaders and don't have confidence in the Democratic Party.

2. The Democratic Party campaign was negative. They stood on the record. They defended the past. They excused mistakes by saying that the Republicans voted for them too. They covered up the loss of life in Korea by showing that the Republicans had agreed to send troops to Korea. The Dem-

ocrats were too much on the defensive. Sen. Moody, who has done very good work in the Senate spent most of his campaign time to prove that he should be elected because he's a stronger anti-Communist than Potter.

At Detroit GM Transmission reports that workers in his shop attribute the Republican victory to the Republicans' pretense of being the party of peace that would end the war in Korea to general disillusion with the Democrats' failure to carry through a civil rights program and to revelations of deep corruption in the Democratic Party's leadership. GM workers also feel that new methods of political action must be created, a new party launched.

Everybody out for the

LABOR
BAZAAR

WHAT CAN YOU GIVE?

We need everything and anything usable. Your used clothing, books, toys, baby things, household goods, etc.

Art work, woodwork, ceramics, metal crafts, needlework, leather craft, jewelry, etc.

Bring your contributions to The Worker office, 2419 Grand River or phone WO 4-1965 for pick-up.

JEWISH CULTURAL CENTER

-2705 Joy Road-

SATURDAY, SUNDAY

DECEMBER 6-7

SAT. NITE DANCE

(Live Band)

SUN. P.M. KIDS PARTY

SUN. NITE CONCERT



ANDREI VISHINSKY (right) addressing the UN General Assembly on the Korean question. Seated behind him is Andrei Gromyko. Listening are Secretary of State Dean Acheson and Britain's Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

Clamor Rises in United Nations For End to Racism, Korea War

By JOHN PITTMAN

THE UNITED NATIONS seems to blow hot one week, cold the next. It depends on what section of the world it represents by the speakers who command the floor. If the speakers represent the racist bloc, the alliance of colonialist powers called NATO, the UN blows cold. If the speakers represent the anti-imperialist, pro-peace bloc, it blows hot. This week the UN blew hot. Because—

• A. Y. Vishinsky, Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union, delivered his second major address on the Korean question. With irrefutable logic and massive legal argumentation, Vishinsky destroyed all the rotten ideological props for continuing the Korean war. His speech became a point of reference for all subsequent remarks.

• Mme. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, sister of India's Prime Minister Nehru and the leader of India's UN delegation, demanded a speeded armistice in Korea, the admission of People's China to the UN, and swift independence for colonial peoples enslaved by the imperialist powers.

• Dr. J. Luns, foreign minister of the Netherlands, and Paul Van Zeeland, foreign minister of Belgium, tried vainly to bolster the cause of "the white man's burden," but succeeded mainly in demonstrating that the colonialists are on the defensive.

• M. Schuman, foreign minister of France, and Anthony Eden, foreign secretary of the United Kingdom, also plumed for continued rule of colonies by the "guardians of civilization," especially for continued rule of their respective colonies against any interloper. In addition, both gave a formula for solving the war prisoner exchange question in Korea, which, while not supporting Vishinsky's insistence on solution by strict observation of the 1949 Geneva Convention, also disassociated their governments from the Washington position.

THE UN'S TEMPERATURE

alone, however, cannot accurately tell if the forces generating heat have become powerful enough to restore the UN to its envisioned role of a defender of peace and the freedom struggles of the peoples. There have been many weeks in its history that it blew hot, yet voted cold.

But this week some ground was laid for a slight hope that a change is in the winds.

• The Ad Hoc Political Committee voted 41 to 1 with 16 abstentions for a Good Offices Commission which will assist in negotiations between the Governments of India and the Union of South

Africa concerning the mistreatment of Indians by the Malanzani regime. The vote empowered the UN to ask Malanzani to suspend operation of the Group Areas Act, under which Indians are made the victims of racist discrimination, pending completion of the negotiations. The United States voted with the majority on the general resolution, but abstained on the separate vote on that paragraph of the resolution empowering the UN to ask Malanzani to suspend the Group Areas Act. Then the Committee turned to considering the whole question of "apartheid," or jimcrow persecution of the African peoples.

• M. Schuman, in threatening to walk out if the Tunisian and Moroccan question are raised, clearly stated (in the mumbo-jumbo of diplomatic double-talk) that the French multi-millionaires expect the other colonialist powers to support them on this question, especially the United States, or else! The "or else" came in no uncertain terms: M. Schuman indicated French imperialism's continued support to the NATO and the steel and coal cartel, as well as the Korean war, was conditional on receiving this support for French imperialist interests in the colonies. It was a case of the third-rate cut-throat demanding his share of the bloody-money from the gang-leader, as a condition for remaining part of the gang. Not the best of all possible situations for the gang-leader!

• Secretary-General Trygve Lie resigned, with a plaintive speech which could not refrain from exposing his anti-Soviet bias, and which accused the Soviet Union, People's China and the Korean Democratic People's Republic of blocking the armistice. But shed no tears for Lie, a man whose life is so perfectly characterized by the English pronunciation of his name. With his mansion near Oslo, his mountain chalet near Roerod, and his swank apartment in Oslo, Trygve will be able to manage.

PROBABLY BECAUSE the hot wind does passage a real change, the UN this week again came under fire of Wall Street's number one grave-digger, the fish-eyed Pat McCarran. With the same fascist frenzy which brought the Hitlerites to their grisly end in the Berlin bunker and the Nuremberg gallows, McCarran pressed his "spy hunt" in the UN, threatened to oust the UN from the United States—as if this wouldn't be tantamount to ousting the United States from the world.

But there was more trouble ahead for the McCarranites and their Wall Street masters. The test

on Korea was still to come. But Vishinsky's appeal to the nations strictly to observe the rules of international law, scrupulously to abide by their pledged word to observe these laws, and in the name of reason and humanity to end the slaughter in Korea could not be pooh-poohed as mere "Soviet propaganda." Besides, Vishinsky proposed establishment of a new UN commission to settle immediately the Korean war. And he proposed for this commission ten states: The United States, United Kingdom, France, the USSR, People's China, India, Burma, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, the Korean People's Democratic Republic and South Korea. Here was the way to peace. No observer believed, as the week ended, that UN voting majority would emerge for the Vishinsky proposal. But there was strong belief that the Soviet Union had made it extremely difficult for the UN longer to ignore or evade its obligations to act on the Korean question.

Memorial Nov. 21 To Pete Cacchione

Brooklynites will mark the fifth anniversary of the death of Councilman Peter V. Cacchione at a memorial meeting Friday evening, Nov. 21.

Councilman Cacchione, outstanding Communist leader and the first Communist official to be elected in New York City, died suddenly on Nov. 6, 1947.

In his six years' service in the Council, he established a magnificent record as a fighter for the economic needs of his working class constituents and for an end to all discrimination in New York.

African People Challenge Sweeping Denial of Rights

TWENTY NEGROES were murdered by police of the fascist South African government this week, and hundreds were wounded. One savage attack by the police of Prime Minister Daniel Malan's government was launched to smash what was described as an "illegal meeting" of Negroes in the segregated area of East London. The catch is that, under the fascist Riotous Assemblies Act, all meetings of Negro people, except authorized gatherings for religious worship, are held "illegal."

The South African people are challenging this sweeping ban on

West Europe Wary Of U. S. Slurs on Soviet CP Congress

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR

THE CHARGE is made on Voice of America and in the U. S. press that Soviet leaders are working diabolically to divide the U. S. from its allies. That, we are told, is the meaning of Stalin's recent book, "The Economic Problems of Socialism," and of the decisions of the 19th Congress of the CPSU.

Exactly who and what is dividing the U. S. from its allies in western Europe can be judged by this very response to recent statements of Soviet leaders. There's a fascinating division of opinion between the spokesman for U. S. policy and the spokesman of its west European allies. They differ most sharply in their attitude towards Stalin's work on political economy. They differ in their interpretations of the 19th Congress of the CPSU.

You can see this among the diplomats from capitalist countries stationed in Moscow. You can see it by comparing the British Broadcasting Corp. with the Voice of America, or the New York press with that of London and Paris.

TAKE the response of west European diplomats, as well as those from the far and middle east, to Time magazine. Quite proudly the U. S. embassy distributes Time to all western embassies, as a mirror of the Washington and Wall Street mind. Most west European diplomats here are too sophisticated to interpret Luce's ludicrous incursions as the mind of the American people. Frankly when Time dismissed Stalin's work as "gobbledygook"—without fail most western European diplomats here were horrified.

While Time can dismiss Stalin's work with an arrogance nurtured by ignorance western diplomats burned the midnight oil over it. There is meaningful coincidence in the fact that two western diplomats referred me to an editorial in the British New Statesman and Nation as expressing their own views on Stalin's "Economic Prob-

Hold Pre-Bazaar Exhibit Saturday

An exhibit will be held this Saturday of some of the colorful, practical gift items to be sold at the Annual Labor Bazaar, it is announced by Dorothy Epstein, bazaar manager.

The Labor Bazaar will be held at the St. Nicholas Arena Dec. 11-14 under the auspices of the American Labor Party. All proceeds go to combat anti-Semitism, Jim Crow and all forms of discrimination.

lems of Socialism." That editorial admitted bluntly that the Soviet Union has gained undisputed initiative in world affairs. It expressed a view which has been accepted by most of the capitalist press of Britain, France and other Atlantic Pact countries, that western Europe faces no military threat from the Soviet Union. And the New Statesman and Nation declared that the policy of "containment" and economic warfare against eastern Europe and China is bankrupt.

IT'S no exaggeration to say that while Washington is content to let the obscurantism of Time magazine to express its viewpoint, there isn't a west European government (with the exception of Franco's regime) that is satisfied with Washington's reactions to the new statements from Soviet leaders.

"We mustn't let the Kremlin divide us," the New York Times shouts across the ocean to its Atlantic Pact partners. And here's what newspapers from the London Times to the Paris Mond are shouting back across the Atlantic: "But what do you want from us since Russia refuses to do what Washington says it is already doing?" Russia refuses to mobilize for war. It refuses to militarize its economy. It refuses to gobble up its small capitalist neighbors, like Finland for example.

THERE ISN'T a western capitalist country which doesn't envy Finland for its trade agreement with the Soviet Union and the Peoples Democracies. Finland is guaranteed a market for its industrial goods, including goods from new industries which came into existence as a result of previous reparation payments. Finland is guaranteed raw materials. Finland doesn't have to pay dollars for the things it needs. It can trade on a basis of equality and mutual advantage with the socialist countries. And those are just the conditions all the other west European countries want.

"Don't let the Russian split our ranks," Washington screams back. "Add another year to your military service. Add 20 percent more to your military budget. Stop selling goods to the east even though you may have to close down factories which turn out those goods. Stop buying goods from the east and buy them from us, for dollars."

So things aren't only "all quiet in the Kremlin." You can also hear a chuckling coming over the red brick walls, because the very people who shout "don't let the Kremlin split us up" are doing all the splitting.

Brian Bunting, even though the Malan fascists had ordered him not to run for the seat. Under South Africa's racist laws, the Negro people must be represented in Parliament by white M. P.'s. The Malan government had expelled Sam Kahn, veteran Communist leader who had represented the Negro electorate, under Malan's version of the Smith and McCarran Acts. But, by a sweeping majority of 4,123 votes, the Cape Western residents chose Bunting, former editor of "The Guardian," progressive weekly paper banned by Malan for its militant defense of Equal rights.

POLICE INTIMIDATION FAILS IN DETROIT POLL FOR KOREA CEASE-FIRE

DETROIT — EIGHTY-FIVE VOTES for an immediate cease-fire in Korea were collected last week by Detroit youth on the busy street of Hamtramck and many more might have been obtained had not police seen a threat in this peace activity. On the grounds that they were violating a city ordinance which is used only when it is convenient, two youth who were operating a sound truck urging people to vote for

peace were quietly escorted to the police station by a plain-clothesman.

For three hours these two young people were crudely insulted and questioned by law enforcement officers in what President Truman called "the most democratic city in America."

A detective spat at one member of the group who was seeking clarification of the charges against his colleagues. They were threaten-

ed with \$100 bond and having their car and sound equipment impounded.

Altogether the young people of Detroit have collected 500 vote for an immediate cease-fire in Korea in what has been a very favorable response. In the spirit of youth all over the world who are vitally concerned with their future, these young people have approached people on the streets using such devices as balloons, posters and

lollypops saying "don't be a sucker, lick the warmakers."

A very common reply was "It's silly to ask me if I am favor of an immediate cease-fire in Korea. Of course I am." A large number of those who voted were young mothers carrying children on their arms who expressed the desire that their sons and daughters should never have to experience the ravages and miseries of war.

Now that the elections are over

these young people are determined to continue an intensified and concerted drive to make Eisenhower take some decisive action for ending the war in Korea. They have made it known that they will not succumb to crude attempts to intimidate and stifle the youth peace movement. They are urging a barrage of letters be sent to the President-elect demanding that he use his influence to end the war in Korea now.



Mr. Mack Ingram is shown with his wife and six of their children shortly after his release on bail in Yanceyville, N. C. (left to right): Willie Houston, 12; Mr. Ingram, Ossie, 8; Ingram, Larry Junior, 11 months; Mattie Bell, 10; James Earl, 4; Barbara Jean, 6. The other Ingram children, not in picture, are: Bernice, 20; Haywood, 17; Dorothy Mae, 14. Mr. and Mrs. Ingram and their youngest child, Larry Junior, are shown below.

Negro Farmer Again Found Guilty of Assault at 75 Feet

YANCEYVILLE, N. C. — An all-white jury this week took 58 minutes to convict Mack Ingram, Negro sharecropper, of the fantastic charge of assault by looking at a white woman from a distance of 75 feet. Ingram, 45-year-old father of nine children, faces a prison sentence of up to two years. He announced he would appeal.

The present prosecution of Ingram followed his appeal from a previous two-year sentence in Recorder's Court on the same charge.

The reason for the continued persecution of Ingram was given by one of Ingram's neighbors to a Daily Worker reporter a year ago, when the case began. This neighbor said:

"These white folks around here like to see a colored man work on shares and not get more than half the crop. Mack Ingram rents his land but owns his own mules and farm tools and keeps three-quarters of what he raises. They don't like that."

Orders Bail for Rearrested Non-Citizen

Federal District Judge Ben Moore has ordered that Joe Dumas, whom the Immigration and Naturalization Service sought to hold without bail in deportation proceedings, be released on bond, it was announced by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Dumas, of Charleston, W. Va., had been originally arrested and released on bond. On Oct. 15 bail was cancelled.

NEED UNION

ASTORIA, Ore. (FP).—The ocean trollers, deep sea salmon and tuna fishermen, are "rapidly deciding a union is the only answer," Elmer Allen, an International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union organizer, said.

JURY-LOADING BARED IN SEATTLE SMITH ACT CASE

SEATTLE, Wash. — Documentary evidence in support of the charge that it is impossible for the seven Northwest Smith Act defendants to "have a trial before a fair and impartial jury" has been presented to Judge William Lindberg in district court.

Before the court is a petition to dismiss the indictment backed by more than a score of exhibits showing how newspapers and Democratic and Republican office seekers have reached every potential juror in the district with untruthful, prejudicial and inflammatory material.

The court ruled:

• That on Nov. 17 it will set a date for argument on this as well as other pre-trial motions attacking the indictment and demanding a bill of particulars.

• Set tomorrow as the date to hear the petition for a reduction in the \$10,000 bail of Henry Huff.

It is contended that all other defendants are at liberty on \$5,000 and the higher bail in the single case is prejudicial to all.

Even as the exhibits were being filed candidates of both old parties continued their red-baiting solicitation of votes. Defense attorneys said that supplementary exhibits of as much of the material as can be gathered will be filed with the court.

The exhibits include editorials and news stories from newspapers, particularly Hearst's Post-Intelligencer and the Times; political advertising, broadsides, radio and television programs of candidates, particularly Al Canwell, Harry Cain and Gov. Arthur B. Langlie, Republicans, and Hugh Mitchell, Democrat. Reactionary organizations joining in the smear campaign with literature include the Washington State Taxpayers' Assn.

HIGH BAIL STILL JAILS ST. LOUIS SMITH ACT VICTIMS

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The average bail in the St. Louis U. S. District Court from 1948 to Oct. 3, 1952, in all cases except the Smith Act, has been \$1,523, it was pointed out today by the St. Louis Emergency Defense Committee.

"Yet today," the committee continued, "three men, James F. Forest, Marcus A. Murphy and Robert Manowitz sit in the St. Louis city under bail of \$40,000, \$25,000 and \$25,000 respectively. The reduced bail of \$10,000 and \$15,000 each set for the other two Smith Act defendants, Dorothy Forest and William Sentner, is still far above what can be considered reasonable."

"In Seattle and Detroit all other Smith Act defendants arrested on the same day, Sept. 17, have al-

ready been released on bond, most at \$5,000.

"Why then this exorbitant bail pattern in St. Louis?"

"A complete check was made of the criminal docket in this Division from 1948 to October 3, 1952, including all cases except only the Smith Act cases. In 173 cases bail was set at \$500, including the following examples chosen virtually at random:

"No. 26404, a case involving a prominent furniture company accused of violating the Fair Labor Standards Act on 61 counts; with a possible maximum penalty on all counts of 30 years imprisonment and \$61,000 fine—bail was set at \$500 for the offender.

"No. 26704, a Food and Drug violation case with a possible max-

imum penalty on all counts of 6 years imprisonment and \$20,000 fine—bail was set at \$500.

"No. 26566, another Food and Drug violation case, with a possible 21-year sentence and \$70,000 fine—bail was set at \$500.

"A special study was further made of the 44 cases in this survey where the possible penalty on one count was the same as that of the Smith Act defendants; that is up to \$10,000 fine or up to 5 years imprisonment, or both. Most of these were multiple count cases, which could multiply the possible penalty, whereas the Smith Act defendants are charged with one violation only. The average amount of bail for these 44 cases was \$1,840.99.

"It becomes clear, therefore, that the bail demanded in the Smith Act cases is being used as a method of persecution rather than merely as a bond to bring the defendants back to court."

"The rights of every American are being violated as long as James Forest, Marcus A. Murphy and Robert Manowitz remain in prison. A hearing on reduction of their bail and further reduction of that of Mrs. Dorothy Forest and William Sentner is scheduled for Thursday. We urge you to protect the Bill of Rights by insisting on reasonable bail for all defendants."

"Send protests to Attorney General McGranery, Washington and U. S. Attorney George L. Robertson, Federal Building, St. Louis."

GOV'T PAY BOARD SLASHES GAINS OF HAWAII DOCKERS

HONOLULU, T. H.—The government's Wage Stabilization Board has slashed away substantial sections of the wage gains won by Hawaii longshoremen last May. In acting on the petition for approval of the contract won by the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, the WSB followed its familiar pattern, most recently seen in the United Mineworkers' case, of trying to cut away large hunks of the gains won by workers from their employers.

The ILWU dockers won an 18-cent-an-hour increase last May, 12 cents of which was supposed to have been paid beginning May 16, the rest starting Oct. 16. The WSB ruled against one section of the agreement on retroactivity of the 12 cents and, according to the union, put into jeopardy the additional six cents.

Urging a protest by all ILWU

locals to the WSB, the union's international office has declared: "After months of stalling and delay they (the WSB) deliberately sabotaged an agreement reached in direct collective bargaining. It is clear and apparent that the Board is trying to do the same thing to the Hawaii longshore contract that they did to the miners—and that leaves us no alternative but to fight with every weapon at our command."

The union is insisting that the WSB approve the Hawaii longshore pact "as reached."

Also stalled by the WSB is a new medical welfare plan and a new pension agreement for the Hawaii dockers.

The WSB sabotage of the ILWU agreement is proceeding simultaneously with another anti-union effort, the current Smith Act trial here of ILWU regional director Jack Hall and six other persons.

HARRY BRIDGES JOINS GROUP BACKING VIENNA PEACE MEET

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.—West Coast longshore leader Harry Bridges has joined the U. S. Sponsoring Committee for Representation at the Congress of the Peoples for Peace, it was an-

nounced today by Dr. Willard Uphaus, the committee's executive director.

Bridges, president of the militant International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, thus joined a host of other distinguished Americans—Negro and white—who have lent their backing to the People's Congress, which convenes in Vienna Dec. 12. Prominent among

Negro leaders already sponsoring the committee are Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and Paul Robeson.

The committee has received numerous reports from abroad which indicate that the congress is arousing tremendous interest and activity in Western Europe. And from Toronto comes word that the Canadian Peace Congress has named as its top delegate to Vienna the long-time missionary in China, Dr. James G. Endicott.

High Court to Hear Appeal of Michigan CP

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Supreme Court today agreed to review the constitutionality of Michigan's thought-control Trucks law, as the result of an appeal by the Michigan Communist Party. The law is similar to the McCarran Federal police-state law passed by Congress in 1950. A number of states have passed parallel laws.

The Trucks law orders all Communists and members of what Michigan officials label "Communist front" organizations to register and sets a penalty 10 years in prison and \$10,000 fine for refusal to register.

A suit by the Michigan Communist Party and its State Secretary, William Albertson, in the Detroit Federal court had sought

to establish the unconstitutionality of the act.

The Detroit court had decided against the Communist Party suit in a 2-to-1 decision. Judge Theodore Levin, the one who opposed decision, warned that the law, if allowed to stand, would create a phenomenon "familiar in totalitarian countries—the stifling of free inquiries into political ideas that has characterized the growth of our democracy."

Harass Smith Act Defendants

DETROIT.—Government harassment of Detroit Smith Act defendants and their families hit a new low last week when Peggy Wellman, wife of Saul Wellman, was arrested for deportation and William Allan's 17-year citizenship was threatened.

Mrs. Wellman, the mother of children aged 10 and 12, has always believed that she was born in the United States. The government claims that she was born in Canada and brought illegally to the United States even prior to the date on which she believes she was born.

The government demanded bond of \$5,000 and Mrs. Wellman was held over night in Wayne County Jail. Ruling on reduction of bail, Federal Judge Theodore Levin took into account that her husband was already under \$10,000 bond in the Smith Act case; and that,

having two children, she is unlikely not to appear for her hearing before Immigration authorities. He lowered bond to \$2,000, in keeping with precedent. Bond was immediately posted by the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Wm. Allan, editor of The Michigan Worker and one of the Smith Act defendants, was subjected last

week to the extra harassment of being called for questioning by the Immigration Dept. Allan refused to appear voluntarily, charging that persecution of himself, his wife and three children aged 9, 4½ and 20 months, was undertaken because he and the newspapers he worked for have always exposed the Department's "inhuman persecution of foreign-born people."

FIGHT-BACK BANQUET

DETROIT.—A banquet to aid the defense of the Michigan Smith Act victims will be held at the Jewish Cultural Center, 2705 Joy Road, Saturday at 8 p.m., Nov. 22. Admission will be sale of \$10 worth of 50-cent coupons, now available at the Civil Rights Congress office and being used to raise a \$40,000 fund to fight Smith Act persecutions.

Some \$4,000 is the goal set to be taken in at the banquet as part of the \$40,000 fund drive. There will be no collection and a minimum of speeches.

Profiles of Michigan Smith Act Defendants—IV

GANLEY'S FIGHTING RECORD IN AUTO

(Part of the profile of Nat Ganley. The first part dealt with his boyhood in New York slums, his participation in the movement for peace, housing, socialism since the age of 14, his participation in strikes and unemployed struggles in New York and New England.)

DETROIT.—In 1933 the Ganleys came to Detroit, where Nat was named organizer of the Trade Union Unity League, the left-led labor federation which pioneered in pre-CIO days to organize the unskilled workers whom the craft-bound AFL ignored.

In this post he built the foundation on which are now based the Detroit locals of the CIO Chemical Workers, AFL Poultry Workers, AFL and CIO Packing-house Workers, AFL Riggers, Independent Fur Workers and Electrical Workers etc. Frequently arrested for organizing and strike activities, he was always released without charges.

He was a member of the Motor Products Strike Committee in 1935 and a punch press operator for a short time at Edgewood Tool and Mfg. Co. in 1936. He soon became assistant to Walter Reuther and other UAW staff members.

He helped in giving leadership to Detroit's pioneer sit-down strikes in the Aluminum Co. of America and Midland Steel. Right in the heart of the open-shop territory, the Midland strikers won union recognition, a 10 cent blanket

wage increase and the right to abolish piece work. A key feature of these strikes, which led the way to the great sitdowns in Flint, was Negro-white unity in strike ranks and leadership.

Nat was among the original founders of Local 155, UAW, which combined tool and die, auto parts, plating shops, etc. From 1937 to 1947 he was elected business agent of that local every year and was elected to convention committees at six international conventions of the UAW from '37 to '46.

Prior to expulsion of the CIO from the AFL, Nat was Local 155 delegate to the Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor (from which he was expelled for supporting Patrick H. O'Brien for Mayor of Detroit against Richard Reading who was later jailed as a grafter). Later he was delegate to the Wayne County CIO Council and was elected a delegate to most state and county CIO conventions during that decade. He was editor of "Common Sense," official Local 155 organ.

During this period, Nat was widely recognized throughout the UAW as a most militant representative of the left wing—fighting Homer Martin's purchased surrender to the auto moguls, fighting to elect Negro auto workers to leadership positions and to enforce

fair employment practices in hiring and upgrading of Negro workers, fighting to organize the unorganized and to wrest better wages and working conditions from the reluctant employers.

Throughout he remained proudly and openly a leading Communist.

In 1947, defeated in his Local's elections by a narrow margin, Nat became editor of the Michigan Herald (since discontinued) and then editor and columnist for the Michigan Edition of The Worker. He served as spokesman for the Communist Party at hearings of the Detroit Common Council, Michigan State Senate, Michigan Employment Security Commission, etc.—always battling for peace, FEPC, better housing, civil rights, adequate unemployment compensation for longer periods and other matters of vital importance to the working class of Michigan.

Before and after his arrest under the thought-control Smith Act for all the pro-labor, pro-peace activities which have been Nat's life and are considered "crimes" by the powers-that-be, he has been working as a stencil cutter and layout man on granite monuments and grave markers. As his lawyer told Judge Thornton during the bail reduction hearing, this is as close as Nat has been to "underground" activities.

Speed Campaign to Save Rosenbergs, CRC Urges

By ARTHUR McPHAIL
Executive Secretary Civil Rights Congress

DETROIT.—After 20 years the Democrats have been defeated and on Jan. 20 the Republicans will take over. It is my feeling that one of the main reasons the Republicans were elected was the fact that they campaigned especially in the last two to three weeks on the issue of peace, the ending of the Korea war, etc.

I have no illusions, however, that there is any intention on the part of Eisenhower or other Republicans for that matter, to carry out the promise of bringing peace to the world unless they are forced to do so by the people.

I have no doubt that the Republicans will attempt to continue the drive on the civil and constitutional rights of the American people such as the continued arrest of people under the Smith Act, the harassment of the foreign born with threats of deportation, the denial of constitutional rights to the Negro people, as well as further encroachment on the rights of labor to organize, etc.

In this connection we have the conviction of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg on framed charges of stealing the atom bomb. No civil rights case more clearly exemplifies the relation between peace and civil rights than that of the unprecedented sentencing to death of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

This does not mean that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg are condemned to be executed because they were leaders in the peace and civil rights movement. It does mean that the building of the atomic spy legend was required in

the development of the present cold war, the anti-Soviet hysteria, the perpetuation of the Korean war and the refusal to discuss realistic means of ending that war.

If the Rosenbergs are to be saved and they must be—the organized labor movement in America must take positive action in this case. I believe a great portion of the labor movement will move in a positive way in the Rosenberg case if the facts are brought to them.

The responsibility of getting the facts to the labor movement rests not only with the Committee for Justice in the Rosenberg Case but also with each and every organization, individuals or groups of individuals that believe in democracy and justice.

If the Rosenbergs are to be saved, literally millions of the American people will have to speak out and demand that the President of the United States grant executive clemency in the case.

In addition to individuals urging the President to grant executive clemency, I believe that each democracy loving organization, including CRC, should set up at once committees to save the Rosenbergs.

It is in our own self interest to do this. For if the Government succeeds in murdering these two people, I fear that an unprecedented wave of anti-Semitic persecution such as we have not seen before in America will be unleashed. If this happens, no person regardless of race, creed or national origin will escape its effect.

We must save the Rosenbergs. We must move now before it is too late.

AUTOTOWN ALLEY by THE OLD-TIMER

POLL.—We defy UAW President Walter Reuther to put his statement about everyone getting behind Eisenhower for "peace and prosperity" to a poll of the union membership to see if they approve. Incidentally we wonder what secretary treasurer Emil Mazey, who has told newsmen he pays dues in the Socialist Party, has to say on "getting behind Eisenhower." Trouble is, you can't get through a typewriter curtain of Reuther's press agents to get to Mazey for a press statement. The Reuther press agents even write Mazey's press statements, that's how much a captive he is. No wonder he is trying to break out to be UAW president, come the May convention in Atlantic City.

WHERE OH WHERE? Where oh where is the UAW Fair Practices Committee, with its two Co-Directors, Walter Reuther and Bill Oliver? Don't they know that at DeSoto the company is hiring white women only and that at Dodge Main, Negro women are being told to "mail back" their applications for jobs. They should read the story in this paper of

the magnificent victory of the workers at Briggs Conner which won jobs for 11 Negro women. And it was done without a single assist from the UAW-Fair Practices Committee.

MEDITATION. — Nearly six months ago the Ford Motor Co. tried to get the Rouge Axle Building workers on the cone job to handle three machines instead of two. The workers struck and beat back this attempted speedup. Dr. Harry Shulman, so-called "impartial" umpire in Ford disputes, is now refereeing the beef. Reports have it that he "has to have quiet and peaceful surroundings to make the final decision on this." May we suggest, professor, that you work just one hour on the cone automatic machine job and you'll make the decision.

LET'S GO! What are you doing for The Michigan Worker Bazaar? Have you something you want to give us for sale? Are you selling the 50 cent tickets that get you into the Bazaar, the Saturday night dance with a live band and the Sunday night concert?

WRITE IKE FOR PEACE!

DETROIT.—The following chain letter is being circulated by Michigan delegates to the Save Our Sons Conference, held recently in Springfield, Ill. Recipients (and readers of this paper) are asked to make three copies, send one to a relative and one to a neighbor of an American boy who is now fighting in Korea, or is in service elsewhere, or is about to be drafted. The third should be sent to Dwight D. Eisenhower, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

"Sir: You promised to go to Korea in an attempt to end the war. You can best keep this pledge by declaring that if the present administration will not order an immediate cease-fire, you will do so upon your inauguration. It is criminal that thousands of American youths continue to be maimed and killed over an issue—prisoner exchange—which can just as well be settled after the shooting stops. Countless millions of Americans are looking to you to act on behalf of these youth and end this useless slaughter."

Michigan Edition The Worker

Send all material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Michigan Edition to 2419 W. Grand River, Detroit 1, Mich. Phone: WO 4-1965

First Detroit Showing 'The Horsemen'

New Soviet Film
In Beautiful Color
Additional short subjects
Jewish Cultural Center
2705 Joy Road
Fri., Nov. 21, 8 & 10 pm

Magnolia Hall
4517 Magnolia
Sat., Nov. 22 — 8 p.m.

Chopin Cultural Center
3014 Yemans, Hamtramck
Sun., Nov. 23, 3 & 5 p.m.

• Appliances
• Floor Coverings
J. GREEN & CO.
2660 Cratiot — LO 7-1124

Complete Collision Work
Bumping and Painting
LIVERNOS
Body Builders
8081 Livernois WE 3-9582

Guitar Instruction
Beginners and Advance Students
ERIC ALBERTSON
TO 5-8573

JACK RASKIN & COLEMAN YOUNG
will give you better LEANING and faster at less cost at
SPOTLESS CLEANERS
15387 Livernois — UN 4-4612
Pick-up and Delivery

Quality Food at Reasonable Prices
DETROIT WORKMEN'S COOPERATIVE RESTAURANTS
First Branch: 2934 YEMANS
Second Branch: 9238 JOSEPH CAMPAU

BERENSON BOOKSTORE
The Trucks Act — Michigan's Blue Print for a Fascist State
By WM. ALBERTSON 10¢
In bundles of 10 or more — 7¢
OPEN UNTIL 6:30 P.M.
2419 W. Grand River, Room 7

Philadelphia Voted for Housing, Civil Liberties, Negro Rights

PHILADELPHIA.—The coalition of labor, the Negro people, national groups and middle classes brought into existence in the 1951 elections that smashed the 67-year hold of the Republican Party on the political life of this city went further in the 1952 elections by throwing additional Republican hacks out of office.

Professional politicians thought that after the Republicans had suffered a severe defeat in the 1951 municipal elections the people of this city would allow the coalition that was built in 1951 to disintegrate. In this they were mistaken.

The Philadelphia Inquirer, a staunch Republican newspaper, which is not averse to supporting reactionary Democrats such as Congressman Francis Walter, in an editorial is calling for the saving of the two party system in Philadelphia.

What is behind this? In 1951 the Inquirer supported the Democratic Party ticket headed by James Clark and Richardson Dilworth, who are now the mayor and district attorney of this city.

Was the Inquirer vitally concerned about the interests of the people in 1951? It was not. What this mouthpiece of the main line bankers was trying to accomplish was to put a new face on the Republican Party. By supporting the Clark Dilworth ticket it thought the Republican hacks by suffering defeat would attempt to dress up the Republican Party without any basic changes.

The Inquirer knew the Repub-

licans would be defeated in the municipal elections whether they supported the Clark-Dilworth slate or not. This newspaper, fronting for big business in this area, attempted to divert the movement for clean government into its own channels.

Labor, the Negro people, the national groups, and the middle classes, seeing that their coalition built after many years of struggle was being endangered by the metropolitan newspapers, fronting for big business, who supported Eisenhower without exception, took no chances by splitting their vote. There was hardly any split voting in Philadelphia in contrast with many other areas in Pennsylvania.

The labor and Negro vote was especially strong in this city for the Democrats. Such national groups as the Slavs, Italians, and Jews voted overwhelmingly for the Democrats also.

This coalition must now press forward with demands to the Democratic city administration that are vital for the people of this city. These demands should be: housing, the building of schools and hospitals, an active FEPC, an end to police brutality which is directed towards the Negro people, appointment of many more Negroes to office by the city administration, and at least one Negro candidate on the Democratic Party ticket for Congress.

Prosperity Note:

DEMOCRATS TOLD MINERS 'YOU NEVER HAD IT SO GOOD'

WILKES-BARRE.—The vote of many miners for Eisenhower and the Republican Party is being used by reaction to show that the miners have repudiated the leadership of their union on the political front. There is much more to it than that.

The Democrats took their main slogans to the wrong place. When the Democrats told the miners that "they never had it so good," and "don't let the Republicans take away what you have gained in the last 20 years," the miners resented this brutal cynicism.

The Democrats forgot that their so-called "prosperity" had completely by-passed the miners. The hard coal industry, especially, has been sick for the last 20 years. Thousands upon thousands of

miners have left the coal fields for jobs elsewhere. Those who remain, work only three days a week.

Have the Democrats already forgotten that Scranton, once known as the anthracite capital of the world, has lost about 25,000 population from 1940 to 1950 according to U. S. Census figures?

The mining areas have gained only one thing from the war "prosperity": thousands of casualties in Korea.

The miners therefore showed what they thought of people who take their youth into the army while they are hungry at home by repudiating Truman, Stevenson, and other Democrats who told them "they never had it so good."

Worley Back in State Legislature

GETTYSBURG.—Francis J. Worley, Republican candidate for State Assembly for the only seat from Adams County, defeated his Democratic opponent.

Worley who is a Quaker, had served four terms in the Assembly but was not a candidate in 1950 because of his unsuccessful race for Congress. Sam Lewis, Republican big wig of York, worked against the candidacy of Worley. The Congressional District in 1950 was made up of Adams, Franklin and York Counties. While Worley took Adams and Franklin Counties, Lewis made it his business to see that Worley lost York County which cost him the election.

Eisenhower's farm located near Gettysburg is in the assembly district represented by Worley in the State Legislature.

Worley is popular with farmers and had to buck the Republican machine on questions that interested farmers, the last time he held office. Judging by past performance he will not be popular with the Republican machine in the next session of the Legislature.

Labor Candidate Wins for Congress

READING.—In a close race for the Congressional seat in Berks County, George M. Rhodes, Democrat, running for his third term, is apparently elected with a bare majority of 426 over his Republican opponent, James Bertolet.

Rhodes, former president of the Berks County Federated Trades Council (AFL Central Labor Union) for 20 years, had the full support of labor in his campaign.

The candidacy of Darlington Hoopes, national chairman of the Socialist Party, who was running on the Socialist Party ticket for president, and who resides in Reading, undoubtedly cut into the vote of Rhodes. Hoopes received 12,036 votes in Berks County. The Socialist Party of Berks County ran a full slate there, including a Congressional candidate.

It is interesting to note that Eisenhower won in Berks County but the Congressional seat is still held by a Democrat.

PENNA. EDITION The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XVII, No. 46 November 16, 1952
In 2 Sections, Section 1 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

7 Negroes Elected to State Assembly from Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA.—Seven Negro legislators won seats in the Pennsylvania State Assembly in the Democratic sweep of political offices. All were Democrats, with newcomers replacing in some instances Republican incumbents of several years standing.

Elected were:
Third District (Wards 3, 4, 5) Garfield B. Harris.
7th District (30th Ward) Granville E. Jones.
13th District (Wards 16, 20) Samuel Floyd.
18th District (Wards 24, 34, 44, 52) Dennis W. Hoggard.

21st District (Wards 29, 47) J. Thompson Pettigrew.

23rd District (32nd Ward) Mrs. Susie Monroe.

8th District (7th Ward) Scholley Pace Alexander.

Neither of the major parties nominated a Negro for the 30 vacancies in Congress, though this is a long standing demand of the Negro and progressive voters here.

The only Negro Congressional candidate in the state, David P. Widaman, Progressive Party nominee, polled 441 votes in the 4th District of Philadelphia.

Wounded GI in Korea Pleads for Peace

PHILADELPHIA.—A moving plea for peace appears in a young soldier's letter quoted in the Nov. 8, Philadelphia Inquirer casualty column. The 21-year-old private, wounded near Bunker Hill, wrote that it was "very discouraging seeing men killed and wounded without sight of the tents where truce talks are being conducted. . . . To think there might be peace at any moment and yet the fighting goes on."

Settle Ten-Week Yale & Towne Strike

PHILADELPHIA.—AFL Machinists ended their 10-week strike against the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co. and returned to work last week after negotiating a new contract with the company. The strike which started Sept. 2 involved 1,700 employees. Under the settlement workers will receive a general wage increase of four cents an hour. The new contract expires Aug. 30, 1954.

'We Can't Do Without Worker'; Contributes \$5

PHILADELPHIA.—The Worker fund drive received a contribution of \$5 from a 75-year-old pensioned worker of York, who sent the following letter:

"I enclose a check for \$5 as a donation for The Worker Fund. Certainly the subscribers should come to the support of the paper. We can't do without The Worker. With best wishes and good luck." (signed) H. S.

The goal of the drive is \$50,000. Another contribution of \$75 was received this week from an anonymous friend.

We invite our readers to follow the example of this elderly worker who took a personal responsibility

Youth to Honor Pittsburgh 6

PHILADELPHIA.—The Labor Youth League will honor Pittsburgh Smith Act Defendants Steve Nelson and Ben Careathers, at a testimonial dinner on Nov. 21. Scrolls commending the two, working-class leaders for their years of struggle in defense of the people's rights, and signed by young people in this city will be presented at the dinner.

Mr. Careathers, who is free on bail during his trial, will address the affair, as well as Mrs. Margaret Nelson, if bail is still denied to Steve Nelson at that time. Funds from the dinner, being held at the China House, 9th and Race, will go to the Pittsburgh Six Defense Committee.

Admission to the dinner is \$2.50 per person.



MRS. MARGARET NELSON

for keeping alive the voice of peace and freedom this paper represents. Send your contribution this week to PO Box 5544, Kingessing Station, Phila. 43 on The Worker, 35 E. 24th St., New York, N.Y.



SIMON W. GERSON

To Analyze Results of The Election.

PHILADELPHIA.—Philadelphians are widely discussing the reason for the huge Democratic vote in this city while the rest of the country went Republican.

The Pennsylvania Worker meeting at which an analysis of the national elections will be given by Simon W. Gerson former city editor of the Daily Worker will also hear an analysis of the Philadelphia vote.

The meeting will be held Friday, Nov. 14, at 8:30 p.m. at the Philographic Arts Auditorium, 2128 Walnut St. Questions from the audience will be invited. Admission is 50c.

UE Local United Against Attacks

PHILADELPHIA.—The membership of United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (UE) Local 155 vigorously condemned the un-American Committee for its "vicious campaign of lies and slanders against the leaders and the rank and file of our union," in a resolution recently passed by both steward's and membership meetings. The union pledged to continue its policies of militant struggle and no-discrimination.

The resolution linked IUE-CIO raiding efforts and employers' hostility to UE as causes of the virulent redbaiting attacks against the union made during a three-day hearing here last month.

Stoolpigeons Tom Delaney and Sam DiMaria who were the sole "friendly" witnesses for the un-American Committee during their entire stay here were termed "outright liars on the record" by Russ Nixon, Washington UE representative who addressed the steward's meeting.

James Price, president of UE District 1, told the stewards: "The un-Americans don't come in here because they like us or dislike us. They come in for only one purpose—to help depress wages and living standards."

The text of the resolution: "UE Local 155, as part of UE District 1 and of the National UE has always fought for higher wages and better living standards for all members."

"Our local has always followed the National UE policy of no discrimination against workers regardless of craft, age, sex, nationality, race, creed, or political belief as stated in the UE National Constitution."

"Our union has won vastly increased wages and improved conditions for all workers organized in our industries, by following a united policy of militant struggle and by fighting all forms of discrimination against workers."

"The unity of our membership has defeated efforts of the bosses and of leaders of IUE-CIO to split our local, weaken our unions and

(Continued on Page 8)



ANDREI VISHINSKY (right) addressing the UN General Assembly on the Korean question. Seated behind him is Andrei Gromyko. Listening are Secretary of State Dean Acheson and Britain's Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

Clamor Rises in United Nations For End to Racism, Korea War

By JOHN PITTMAN

THE UNITED NATIONS seems to blow hot one week, cold the next. It depends on what section of the world is represented by the speakers who command the floor. If the speakers represent the racist bloc, the alliance of colonialist powers called NATO, the UN blows cold. If the speakers represent the anti-imperialist, pro-peace bloc, it blows hot. This week the UN blew hot. Because—

• A. Y. Vishinsky, Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union, delivered his second major address on the Korean question. With irrefutable logic and massive legal argumentation, Vishinsky destroyed all the rotten ideological props for continuing the Korean war. His speech became a point of reference for all subsequent remarks.

• Mme. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, sister of India's Prime Minister Nehru and the leader of India's UN delegation, demanded a speedy armistice in Korea, the admission of People's China to the UN, and swift independence for colonial peoples enslaved by the imperialist powers.

• Dr. J. Luns, foreign minister of the Netherlands, and Paul Van Zeeland, foreign minister of Belgium, tried vainly to bolster the cause of "the white man's burden," but succeeded mainly in demonstrating that the colonialists are on the defensive.

• M. Schuman, foreign minister of France, and Anthony Eden, foreign secretary of the United Kingdom, also plumed for continued rule of colonies by the "guardians of civilization," especially for continued rule of their respective colonies against any interloper. In addition, both gave a formula for solving the war prisoner exchange question in Korea, which, while not supporting Vishinsky's insistence on solution by strict observation of the 1949 Geneva Convention, also disassociated their governments from the Washington position.

THE UN'S TEMPERATURE alone, however, cannot accurately tell if the forces generating heat have become powerful enough to restore the UN to its envisioned role of a defender of peace and the freedom struggles of the peoples. There have been many weeks in its history that it blew hot, yet voted cold.

But this week some ground was laid for a slight hope that a change is in the winds.

• The Ad Hoc Political Committee voted 41 to 1 with 16 abstentions for a Good Offices Commission which will assist in negotiations between the Governments of India and the Union of South

Africa concerning the mistreatment of Indians by the Malanazi regime. The vote empowered the UN to ask Malan to suspend operation of the Group Areas Act, under which Indians are made the victims of racist discrimination, pending completion of the negotiations. The United States voted with the majority on the general resolution, but abstained on the separate vote on that paragraph of the resolution empowering the UN to ask Malan to suspend the Group Areas Act. Then the Committee turned to considering the whole question of "apartheid," or Jim Crow persecution of the African peoples.

• M. Schuman, in threatening to walk out if the Tunisian and Moroccan question are raised, clearly stated (in the mumbo-jumbo of diplomatic double-talk) that the French multi-millionaires expect the other colonialist powers to support them on this question, especially the United States, or else! The "or else" came in no uncertain terms: M. Schuman indicated French imperialism's continued support to the NATO and the steel and coal cartel, as well as the Korean war, was conditional on receiving this support for French imperialist interests in the colonies. It was a case of the third-rate cut-throat demanding his share of the bloody-money from the gang-leader, as a condition for remaining part of the gang. Not the best of all possible situations for the gang-leader!

• Secretary-General Trygve Lie resigned, with a plaintive speech which could not refrain from exposing his anti-Soviet bias, and which accused the Soviet Union, People's China and the Korean Democratic People's Republic of blocking the armistice. But shed no tears for Lie, a man whose life is so perfectly characterized by the English pronunciation of his name. With his mansion near Oslo, his mountain chalet near Roerod, and his swank apartment in Oslo, Trygve will be able to manage.

PROBABLY BECAUSE the hot wind does presage a real change, the UN this week again came under fire of Wall Street's number one grave-digger, the fish-eyed Pat McCarran. With the same fascist frenzy which brought the Hitlerites to their grisly end in the Berlin bunker and the Nuremberg gallows, McCarran pressed his "spy hunt" in the UN, threatened to oust the UN from the United States—as if this wouldn't be tantamount to ousting the United States from the world.

But there was more trouble ahead for the McCarranites and their Wall Street masters. The test

on Korea was still to come. But Vishinsky's appeal to the nations strictly to observe the rules of international law, scrupulously to abide by their pledged word to observe these laws, and in the name of reason and humanity to end the slaughter in Korea could not be pooh-poohed as mere "Soviet propaganda." Besides, Vishinsky proposed establishment of a new UN commission to settle immediately the Korean war. And he proposed for this commission ten states: The United States, United Kingdom, France, the USSR, People's China, India, Burma, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, the Korean People's Democratic Republic and South Korea. Here was the way to peace. No observer believed, as the week ended, that UN voting majority would emerge for the Vishinsky proposal. But there was strong belief that the Soviet Union had made it extremely difficult for the UN longer to ignore or evade its obligations to act on the Korean question.

Memorial Nov. 21 To Pete Cacchione

Brooklynites will mark the fifth anniversary of the death of Councilman Peter V. Cacchione at a memorial meeting Friday evening, Nov. 21.

Councilman Cacchione, outstanding Communist leader and the first Communist official to be elected in New York City, died suddenly on Nov. 6, 1947.

In his six years' service in the Council, he established a magnificent record as a fighter for the economic needs of his working class constituents and for an end to all discrimination in New York.

African People Challenge Sweeping Denial of Rights

TWENTY NEGROES were murdered by police of the fascist South African government this week, and hundreds were wounded. One savage attack by the police of Prime Minister Daniel Malan's government was launched to smash what was described as an "illegal meeting" of Negroes in the segregated area of East London. The catch is that, under the fascist Riotous Assemblies Act, all meetings of Negro people, except authorized gatherings for religious worship, are held "illegal."

The South African people are challenging this sweeping ban on

West Europe Wary Of U. S. Slurs on Soviet CP Congress

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR

THE CHARGE is made on Voice of America and in the U. S. press that Soviet leaders are working diabolically to divide the U. S. from its allies. That, we are told, is the meaning of Stalin's recent book, "The Economic Problems of Socialism," and of the decisions of the 19th Congress of the CPSU.

Exactly who and what is dividing the U. S. from its allies in western Europe can be judged by this very response to recent statements of Soviet leaders. There's a fascinating division of opinion between the spokesman for U. S. policy and the spokesman of its west European allies. They differ most sharply in their attitude towards Stalin's work on political economy. They differ in their interpretations of the 19th Congress of the CPSU.

You can see this among the diplomats from capitalist countries stationed in Moscow. You can see it by comparing the British Broadcasting Corp. with the Voice of America, or the New York press with that of London and Paris.

TAKE the response of west European diplomats, as well as those from the far and middle east, to Time magazine. Quite proudly the U. S. embassy distributes Time to all western embassies, as a mirror of the Washington and Wall Street mind. Most west European diplomats here are too sophisticated to interpret Luce's ludicrous lucubrations as the mind of the American people. Frankly when Time dismissed Stalin's work as "gobbledygook"—without fail most western European diplomats here were horrified.

While Time can dismiss Stalin's work with an arrogance nurtured by ignorance western diplomats burned the midnight oil over it. There is meaningful coincidence in the fact that two western diplomats referred me to an editorial in the British New Statesman and Nation as expressing their own views on Stalin's "Economic Prob-

Held Pre-Bazaar Exhibit Saturday

An exhibit will be held this Saturday of some of the colorful, practical gift items to be sold at the Annual Labor Bazaar, it is announced by Dorothy Epstein, bazaar manager.

The Labor Bazaar will be held at the St. Nicholas Arena Dec. 11-14 under the auspices of the American Labor Party. All proceeds go to combat anti-Semitism, Jim Crow and all forms of discrimination.

lems of Socialism." That editorial admitted bluntly that the Soviet Union has gained undisputed initiative in world affairs. It expressed a view which has been accepted by most of the capitalist press of Britain, France and other Atlantic Pact countries, that western Europe faces no military threat from the Soviet Union. And the New Statesman and Nation declared that the policy of "containment" and economic warfare against eastern Europe and China is bankrupt.

IT'S no exaggeration to say that while Washington is content to let the obscurantism of Time magazine to express its viewpoint, there isn't a west European government (with the exception of Franco's regime) that is satisfied with Washington's reactions to the new statements from Soviet leaders.

"We mustn't let the Kremlin divide us," the New York Times shouts across the ocean to its Atlantic Pact partners. And here's what newspapers from the London Times to the Paris Morn are shouting back across the Atlantic: "But what do you want from us since Russia refuses to do what Washington says it is already doing?" Russia refuses to mobilize for war. It refuses to militarize its economy. It refuses to gobble up its small capitalist neighbors, like Finland for example.

THERE ISN'T a western capitalist country which doesn't envy Finland for its trade agreement with the Soviet Union and the Peoples Democracies. Finland is guaranteed a market for its industrial goods, including goods from new industries which came into existence as a result of previous reparation payments. Finland is guaranteed raw materials. Finland doesn't have to pay dollars for the things it needs. It can trade on a basis of equality and mutual advantage with the socialist countries. And those are just the conditions all the other west European countries want.

"Don't let the Russian split our ranks," Washington screams back. "Add another year to your military service. Add 20 percent more to your military budget. Stop selling goods to the east even though you may have to close down factories which turn out those goods. Stop buying goods from the east and buy them from us, for dollars."

So things aren't only "all quiet in the Kremlin." You can also hear a chuckling coming over the red brick walls, because the very people who shout "don't let the Kremlin split us up" are doing all the splitting.

Brian Bunting, even though the Malan fascists had ordered him not to run for the seat. Under South Africa's racist laws, the Negro people must be represented in Parliament by white M. P.'s. The Malan government had expelled Sam Kahn, veteran Communist leader who had represented the Negro electorate, under Malan's version of the Smith and McCarran Acts. But, by a sweeping majority of 4,123 votes, the Cape Western residents chose Bunting, former editor of "The Guardian," progressive weekly paper banned by Malan for its militant defense of Equal rights.

POLICE INTIMIDATION FAILS IN DETROIT POLL FOR KOREA CEASE-FIRE

DETROIT EIGHTY-FIVE VOTES for an immediate cease-fire in Korea were collected last week by Detroit youth on the busy street of Hamtramck and many more might have been obtained had not police seen a threat in this peace activity. On the grounds that they were violating a city ordinance which is used only when it is convenient, two youth who were operating a sound truck urging people to vote for

peace were quietly escorted to the police station by a plain-clad policeman.

For three hours these two young people were crudely insulted and questioned by law enforcement officers in what President Truman called "the most democratic city in America."

A detective spat at one member of the group who was seeking clarification of the charges against his colleagues. They were threaten-

ed with \$100 bond and having their car and sound equipment impounded.

Altogether the young people of Detroit have collected 800 votes for an immediate cease-fire in Korea in what has been a very favorable response. In the spirit of youth all over the world who are vitally concerned with their future, these young people have approached people on the streets using such devices as balloons, posters and

lollipops saying "don't be a sucker, lick the warmakers."

A very common reply was "It's silly to ask me if I am favor of an immediate cease-fire in Korea. Of course I am." A large number of those who voted were young mothers carrying children on their arms who expressed the desire that their sons and daughters should never have to experience the ravages and miseries of war.

Now that the elections are over

these young people are determined to continue an intensified and concerted drive to make Eisenhower take some decisive action for ending the war in Korea. They have made it known that they will not succumb to crude attempts to intimidate and stifle the youth peace movement. They are urging a barrage of letters be sent to the President-elect demanding that he use his influence to end the war in Korea now.



Mr. Mack Ingram is shown with his wife and six of their children shortly after his release on bail in Yanceyville, N. C. (left to right): Willie Houston, 12; Mr. Ingram, Ossie, 8; Ingram; Larry Junius, 11 months; Mattie Bell, 10; James Earl, 4; Barbara Jean, 6. The other Ingram children, not in picture, are: Bernice, 20; Haywood, 17; Dorothy Mae, 14. Mr. and Mrs. Ingram and their youngest child, Larry Junius, are shown below.

Negro Farmer Again Found Guilty of Assault at 75 Feet

YANCEYVILLE, N. C. — An all-white jury this week took 58 minutes to convict Mack Ingram, Negro sharecropper, of the fantastic charge of assault by looking at a white woman from a distance of 75 feet. Ingram, 45-year-old father of nine children, faces a prison sentence of up to two years. He announced he would appeal.

The present prosecution of Ingram followed his appeal from a previous two-year sentence in Recorder's Court on the same charge.

The reason for the continued persecution of Ingram was given by one of Ingram's neighbors to a Daily Worker reporter a year ago, when the case began. This neighbor said:

"These white folks around here like to see a colored man work on shares and not get more than half the crop. Mack Ingram rents his land but owns his own mules and farm tools and keeps three-quarters of what he raises. They don't like that."

Orders Bail for Rearrested Non-Citizen

Federal District Judge Ben Moore has ordered that Joe Dumas, whom the Immigration and Naturalization Service sought to hold without bail in deportation proceedings, be released on bond. It was announced by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Dumas, of Charleston, W. Va., had been originally arrested and released on bond. On Oct. 15 bail was cancelled.

NEED UNION

ASTORIA, Ore. (FP)—The ocean trollers, deep sea salmon and tuna fishermen, are "rapidly deciding a union is the only answer," Elmer Allen, an International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union organizer, said.

JURY-LOADING BARED IN SEATTLE SMITH ACT CASE

SEATTLE, Wash. — Documentary evidence in support of the charge that it is impossible for the seven Northwest Smith Act defendants to "have a trial before a fair and impartial jury" has been presented to Judge William Lindberg in district court.

Before the court is a petition to dismiss the indictment backed by more than a score of exhibits showing how newspapers, and Democratic and Republican office seekers have reached every potential juror in the district with untruthful, prejudicial and inflammatory material.

The court ruled:

- That on Nov. 17 it will set a date for argument on this as well as other pre-trial motions attacking the indictment and demanding a bill of particulars.

- Set tomorrow as the date to hear the petition for a reduction in the \$10,000 bail of Henry Huff.

It is contended that all other defendants are at liberty on \$5,000 and the higher bail in the single case is prejudicial to all.

Even as the exhibits were being filed candidates of both old parties continued their red-baiting solicitation of votes. Defense attorneys said that supplementary exhibits of as much of the material as can be gathered will be filed with the court.

The exhibits include editorials and news stories from newspapers, particularly Hearst's Post-Intelligencer and the Times; political advertising, broadsides, radio and television programs of candidates, particularly Al Canwell, Harry Cain and Gov. Arthur B. Langlie, Republicans, and Hugh Mitchell, Democrat. Reactionary organizations joining in the smear campaign with literature include the Washington State Taxpayers' Assn.

HIGH BAIL STILL JAILS ST. LOUIS SMITH ACT VICTIMS

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The average bail in the St. Louis U. S. District Court from 1948 to Oct. 3, 1952, in all cases except the Smith Act, has been \$1,523; it was pointed out today by the St. Louis Emergency Defense Committee.

"Yet today," the committee continued, "three men, James F. Forest, Marcus A. Murphy and Robert Manewitz sit in the St. Louis city under bail of \$40,000, \$25,000 and \$25,000 respectively. The reduced bail of \$10,000 and \$15,000 each set for the other two Smith Act defendants, Dorothy Forest and William Sentner, is still far above what can be considered reasonable."

In Seattle and Detroit all other Smith Act defendants arrested on the same day, Sept. 17, have al-

ready been released on bond, most at \$5,000.

"Why then this exorbitant bail pattern in St. Louis?"

"A complete check was made of the criminal docket in this Division from 1948 to October 3, 1952, including all cases except only the Smith Act cases. In 173 cases bail was set at \$500, including the following examples chosen virtually at random:

"No. 26404, a case involving a prominent furniture company accused of violating the Fair Labor Standards Act on 61 counts, with a possible maximum penalty on all counts of 30 years imprisonment and \$61,000 fine—bail was set at \$500 for the offender.

"No. 26704, a Food and Drug violation case with a possible max-

imum penalty on all counts of 8 years imprisonment and \$20,000 fine—bail was set at \$500.

"No. 26566, another Food and Drug violation case, with a possible 21-year sentence and \$70,000 fine—bail was set at \$500.

"A special study was further made of the 44 cases in this survey where the possible penalty on one count was the same as that of the Smith Act defendants, that is up to \$10,000 fine or up to 5 years imprisonment, or both. Most of these were multiple count cases, which could multiply the possible penalty, whereas the Smith Act defendants are charged with one violation only. The average amount of bail for these 44 cases was \$1,840.90.

"It becomes clear, therefore, that the bail demanded in the Smith Act cases is being used as a method of persecution rather than merely as a bond to bring the defendants back to court.

"The rights of every American are being violated as long as James Forest, Marcus A. Murphy and Robert Manewitz remain in prison. A hearing on reduction of their bail and further reduction of that of Mrs. Dorothy Forest and William Sentner is scheduled for Thursday. We urge you to protect the Bill of Rights by insisting on reasonable bail for all defendants.

"Send protests to Attorney General McGranery, Washington and U. S. Attorney George L. Robertson, Federal Building, St. Louis.

GOV'T PAY BOARD SLASHES GAINS OF HAWAII DOCKERS

HONOLULU, T. H.—The government's Wage Stabilization Board has slashed away substantial sections of the wage gains won by Hawaii longshoremen last May. In acting on the petition for approval of the contract won by the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, the WSB followed its familiar pattern, most recently seen in the United Mineworkers case, of trying to cut away large hunks of the gains won by workers from their employers.

The ILWU dockers won an 18-cent-an-hour increase last May, 12 cents of which was supposed to have been paid beginning May 18, the rest starting Oct. 16. The WSB ruled against one section of the agreement on retroactivity of the 12 cents and, according to the union, put into jeopardy the additional six cents.

Urging a protest by all ILWU

locals to the WSB, the union's international office has declared:

"After months of stalling and delay they (the WSB) deliberately sabotaged an agreement reached in direct collective bargaining. It is clear and apparent that the Board is trying to do the same thing to the Hawaii longshore contract that they did to the miners—and that leaves us no alternative but to fight with every weapon at our command."

The union is insisting that the WSB approve the Hawaii longshore pact "as reached."

Also stalled by the WSB is a new medical welfare plan and a new pension agreement for the Hawaii dockers.

The WSB sabotage of the ILWU agreement is proceeding simultaneously with another anti-union effort, the current Smith Act trial here of ILWU regional director Jack Hall and six other persons.

HARRY BRIDGES JOINS GROUP BACKING VIENNA PEACE MEET

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.—West Coast longshore leader Harry Bridges has joined the U. S. Sponsoring Committee for Representation at the Congress of the Peoples for Peace, it was an-

nounced today by Dr. Willard Uphaus, the committee's executive director.

Bridges, president of the militant International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, thus joined a host of other distinguished Americans—Negro and white—who have lent their backing to the People's Congress, which convenes in Vienna Dec. 12. Prominent among Negro leaders already sponsoring the committee are Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and Paul Robeson.

The committee has received numerous reports from abroad which indicate that the congress is arousing tremendous interest and activity in Western Europe. And from Toronto comes word that the Canadian Peace Congress has named as its top delegate to Vienna the long-time missionary in China, Dr. James G. Eddicott.

to establish the unconstitutionality of the act.

The Detroit court had decided against the Communist Party suit in a 2-to-1 decision. Judge Theodore Levin, the one who opposed decision, warned that the law, if allowed to stand, would create a phenomenon "familiar in totalitarian countries—the stifling of free inquiries into political ideas that has characterized the growth of our democracy."

High Court to Hear Appeal of Michigan CP

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Supreme Court today agreed to review the constitutionality of Michigan's thought-control Trucks law, as the result of an appeal by the Michigan Communist Party. The law is similar to the McCarran Federal police-state law passed by Congress in 1950. A number of states have passed parallel laws.

The Trucks law orders all Communists and members of what Michigan officials label "Communist front" organizations to register and sets a penalty 10 years in prison and \$10,000 fine for refusal to register.

A suit by the Michigan Communist Party and its State Secretary, William Albertson, in the Detroit Federal court had sought

68% of Wisconsin Farmers Want Korea Peace, Statewide Poll Shows

The vast majority of Wisconsin farmers want the U. S. to end the Korean war, a statewide poll taken by the "Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer" reveals. The largest vote on any of the four questions asked was the 36 percent recorded in favor of getting "completely out of Korea." The second largest response was 32 percent for "keep trying for a truce," making a total of 68 percent to urge peace. Sixteen percent were recorded as undecided, and only 16 percent voted for going "all out in our war with the Chinese."

So clearcut is the get-out-of-Korea majority, that the Wisconsin farm journal commented on the results as follows:

"One angle you'll notice is that most folks are not at all eager to leave the frying pan for the fire so to speak: you'll notice only 16 percent felt we ought to enlarge the present conflict."

"At the same time 68 percent felt that the present war ought to be ended either by a truce or by pulling out of Korea entirely."

"You could say then that the large majority of farmers feel that we have much more to gain by pursuing a course of peace rather than one of war."

"That's how a Green Lake county farmer looked at it. 'Going into a bigger war' he argued, 'is the easiest way out. It's about time we work a little harder to keep the peace.'"

"Agreeing was a La Crosse country homemaker. 'Let's play it smart for a change and try for peace' she ventured. 'After all, war won't solve our problems—it will only multiply them.'"

Another evidence of the people's opposition to the present U. S. government war policy is given in the same Wisconsin magazine's letters column. Every single one of the letters, reproduced below, applauds previous letter by a Mrs. Harvey Jones, which demanded that the Army stop drafting soldiers for service in Korea:

STOP FOOLISH WAR

"I feel like patting Mrs. Harvey Jones on the back for daring to express herself as she did in the September issue of this magazine."

"This feeling is mutual, I know. Why don't we arise in protest and do what we can to stop this foolish war in Korea which is killing off our boys and getting us nowhere fast? Why should our sons be sent overseas

to carry on this affair which was started by a mere handful of individuals, who, after having 'stuck their neck out' are ashamed to withdraw."

"I wish more mothers would express themselves about this situation. Just remember that the uncivilized world is at peace, what about our great civilization in America?—Shawano county reader."

TRAINING IS GOOD

"I agree with Mrs. Harvey Jones on her letter, 'Stop Korea Draft.' I think somebody should start doing something."

"I am sure all the parents would be willing to do most anything to stop this unnecessary killing of our sons. It sure isn't getting us anything just so the big shots can fill their pockets."

"I don't think we would care so much about prices, if only we could keep our boys home.—A reader from Sauk county."

MUST STOP FIGHTING

"This is a reply to Mrs. Harvey Jones, Vernon county. We are very much for getting up a petition to stop drafting our American boys and sending them to Korea."

Scovill Brass Workers Win 19-Week Strike in Connecticut

WATERBURY, Conn.

Workers of the Scovill Brass Co., largest single brass fabricating plant in Connecticut, ended their 19-week strike by winning retroactivity to October, 1951, of an 11-cent an hour pay increase, as well as other major demands.

The last outstanding issue in the strike to be settled was the rehiring of 14 strikers at the Oakville Division of Scovill, who had been fired about two months ago in reprisal for militant picket line activity. The 14, members of Local 1251, United Auto Workers, won reinstatement with backing of the main Scovill local, UAW Local 1604, whose members had pledged not to return to work until their rehiring.

Although the strike was technically over last Friday, it was resumed again Saturday over the rehiring issue, with some 3,000 members of Local 1604 ratifying the agreement pending the return of the 14 men to their jobs.

The same afternoon, the company started negotiations and at midnight an agreement for the strikers' reinstatement was concluded.

The hard-fought strike began last June when Scovill refused to grant retroactivity to October, 1951 of an 11-cent increase as recommended by the WSB. The company arbitrarily put the 11-cent increase in force and simply refused to discuss retroactivity or such issues as incentive rates, average earnings for workers being transferred from job to job or whose machines had broken down.

COURTS AND COPS

The strike was from the first marked by militancy, despite the support given Scovill by police, who tried to stymie picketing and arrested a score of strikers. The courts rushed to grant injunctions drastically limiting pickets at the plant's 19 gates. The City administration insisted that strikers seeking Welfare Department aid sign paupers' oaths.

Both major political parties acted with complete indifference to the strikers' needs. Only in the last several weeks did Democratic

candidate for Congress, Speziale, interest himself enough to pay two brief visits to picket lines.

By contrast, the People's (Progressive) Party openly and forthrightly supported the strike, and in a series of letters and ads to local papers urged the major parties to back the strikers.

Attempts by the company to intimidate the strikers included continuous photographing of pickets, and scare ads and letters. The company, however, never succeeded in using more than 70 to 80 scabs in the main plant bargaining unit, which had 4,700 workers.

The successive fizzling-out of every back-to-work movement finally forced Scovill to start negotiations six weeks ago.

LAUD LEADERSHIP

Most Scovill workers feel great credit is due to Local 1604's leadership headed by such men as Sid Monti, Vic Palladino, Joseph Accentura, and many others, includ-

ing many Negro and women workers. The strikers' own understanding and the support given them by other sections of the labor movement played equally vital roles. Other UAW locals, Railroad Brotherhood and AFL and Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers local backed the strikers.

Social Sunday By Children of Foreign-Born

A Get Acquainted Social for the children of parents facing deportation will be held Sunday, 2:30 p.m., at the Yugoslav-American Hall, 405 W. 41 St., under the auspices of the Sons and Daughters of the Foreign Born in the Fight Against Deportation.

Admission is 50c. Headquarters of the Sons and Daughters are at 23 W. 26 St. MU 4-3458.

Communist In Jersey Gets 5,459 Votes

NEWARK, N. J.—Charles Nusser, running on the Communist Party ticket for freeholder (supervisor) in Essex County, polled 5,459 votes, according to a report in yesterday's Star-Ledger.

This is the highest vote ever obtained by a Communist candidate in the county, which includes Newark, several smaller industrial towns and middle class suburbs.

Previous high was 3,211 votes cast in 1950 for Elwood Dean, nominee for county clerk.

Nusser, a Lincoln Brigade veteran of the Spanish anti-fascist war, was one of two candidates in New Jersey running under the Communist Party designation. He entered his campaign on the need for a cease-fire in Korea.

The vote for the other candidate, Bert Salwen, nominee for freeholder in Mercer County (Trenton) was not yet tabulated yesterday.

Pennsylvania

Judge Gloats Over Sentence To Unionist

CAMDEN, New Jersey.—Federal Judge Thomas M. Madden sentenced Anthony Valentino, business agent of Local 80, CIO Packinghouse Workers, to a five-year term in jail here Friday, on charges of having falsified a Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavit. The union-busting judge, openly gloating over the jailing of the labor leader, snarled: "I wish you had been convicted in law of a greater crime so that I could impose a sentence commensurate with your moral guilt."

Madden's shameless anti-labor bias had been bared earlier when he denied bail to Valentino before he imposed sentence. So crude was the court's bias that the Circuit Court of Appeals freed Valentino in \$10,000 bail pending the higher court's ruling on his appeal from conviction.

The persecution of Valentino was a product of business-government collusion to smash the CIO union, which represents the workers of Campbell's Soup Co.

UE Local United Against Attacks

(Continued from Page 1) lowers our members' wages and working conditions.

"This failure of IUE-CIO to split our ranks has made the IUE-CIO officials desperate and has infuriated the employers on whose behalf they have been raiding our union."

"This is the reason why the IUE-CIO leaders and the employers now resort to the most vicious campaign of lies and slanders against the leaders and the rank and file of our union acting through the notorious un-American Committee of Congress."

"Therefore we, the membership of UE Local 155, go on record rejecting the un-American lies and smears directed by the un-American Committee and the IUE-CIO officials against our elected leaders and against our rank and file members."

"We reaffirm the principles of unity, of militant struggle and no-discrimination which have made our union strong, and resolve to continue the fight for higher wages and better living standards despite any and all un-American efforts to weaken and destroy our organization."

Sixty Philadelphians are scheduled to appear before the un-American Committee Nov. 18 in Washington. The committee called them to Washington when witchhunting and union-busting did not intimidate the people of Philadelphia.

We Need Everything

and anything useable — Used clothing, baby things, household goods, etc.

Call for picking up your donations

ST 7-2432 or ST 2-2850

Phila. Committee for Civil Liberties

PHILADELPHIA

General Carpentry Interior Remodeling and Decorating CALL WILLIAMS — ST 4-3164

Pennsylvania Edition of

THE WORKER

Address all mail to Box 3544, Kingwood Station Philadelphia 43, Pennsylvania



CLAUDIA JONES

Claudia Jones Ordered to Ellis Island

Claudia Jones, outstanding Negro woman leader and national secretary of the Women's Commission of the Communist Party has been ordered by the Immigration and Naturalization Service to deliver herself on Nov. 19, 1952 to Ellis Island with all her "baggage and in complete readiness for departure on the next available sailing" to Trinidad. It was announced today by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign-Born.

The American Committee in commenting on the order declared:

"Under terms of her present situation she cannot leave the jurisdiction of the Court and a demand for her to produce herself for deportation is utterly ludicrous. It would appear that the Justice Department at least would be able to cooperate with itself a bit more efficiently."

Miss Jones, a native of Trinidad, British West Indies, was brought to the United States when she was a child of nine and has lived here continuously for 28 years. After she was 21 she applied for citizenship; on several occasions her citizenship was denied her.

NEW JERSEY EDITION

The Worker

Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XVII, No. 46 November 16, 1952
In 2 Sections, Section 1 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents



These African people are put in one of the barbed wire cages set up by British authorities throughout the Kikuyu Reserve in Kenya after mass arrests aimed at breaking the colonial independence movement.

Fear Death Crashes as Newark Airport Opens

NEWARK THE DREADED SOUND of thundering planes is here again... and with it the fear of sudden death. Newark Airport is open... wide open.

But as the billionaire airlines moved ahead with their full schedules this weekend, thousands of people in Elizabeth, in Hillside, in Newark's Ironbound and Weequahic sections are going ahead with plans of their own—to force authorities to re-locate the airport to a safe place, away from schools and factories and hospitals—away from cities.

In Elizabeth, scene of three crashes that killed 129 people, a Daily Journal editorial has blasted the so-called safety rules of the National Air Transport Coordinating Committee. It was the NATCC—a private group with an "official-sounding" title—that issued "strict safety rules" with great fanfare in the local press last week. They were greatly reassuring—if you didn't read them carefully.

Only trouble is—this outfit, led by Eastern Airlines' Eddie Rickenbacker, wrote its own rules.

The Elizabeth Journal also listed four more near-crashes due to defective reversible-propellers that occurred since "True Magazine's" exposure of the Newark Airport scandal. Quoting the Oct. 27th

issue of Aviation Week, the paper cites cases in Monterey, N. M., Rochester, N. Y., Dallas and Minneapolis.

They also reported a plane "unreasonably close to one of our hospitals Monday afternoon."

Meanwhile, the Mayors Committee on Newark Airport is discussing legal means to block the full re-opening of the Newark field. They are inviting towns within a 15-mile radius, through Essex and Hudson counties, to join them.

But one thing troubles the thousands of people depending on the Mayors Committee to spearhead their fight: the emphasis is shifting from the basic issue of safety for families living near the airport. They saw in the Newark News this week that Commissioner Ellenstein said he "recommended that the committee concentrate its attack on the noise created by planes rather than on safety factors involved."

Last spring, they pointed out, after Newark Airport was shut following three plane crashes in Elizabeth, the Mayors Committee opposed opening the field even for limited operations.

Now, with the airport open full-blast, with no restrictions in force, they're wondering why the Mayors Committee is suddenly so interested in noise.

Trial Rigged to Suit Campbell's

A worker at Campbell Soup Co. writes a letter to the editor—See Page 8

Municipal Issues Won in Jersey Vote

Vote for City Pool Without Jimcrow

PATERSON

PATERSON VOTERS won a battle against jimcrow this week when they voted to build a city swimming pool.

The final vote on the swimming-pool referendum showed success for the broad united activity for decency. But the narrow 83-vote margin revealed behind-the-scenes sabotage of the issue by the Chamber of Commerce and Republican Party. No organization, however, dared to oppose it openly.

The battle for a non-segregated pool arose during the summer when the local Circle Pool management refused to permit a Red Cross swimming class to use the premises because there were Negro children in the group.

Sparked by the alert Committee for Negro Representation in Government, a broad, powerful united front of people's organizations took a strong stand against this and other forms of discrimination.

THE MOVEMENT culminated in a highly successful conference of labor, church, fraternal and civic organizations which formed a Citizens Committee. It was this group, of which Rev. Randall C. Mason is chairman, that conducted the mass campaign for the swimming pool.

A sneak attempt by reactionaries in Paterson to insure defeat of the pool on the ballot by coupling it with prohibitively costly proposals, was quickly defeated by a storm of opposition.

The Paterson struggle against discrimination roused a torrent of expressions for decency and democratic practices. For weeks letters flooded local papers voicing anger against all anti-Negro prejudice and discrimination acts.



CHARLES NUSSER

Communist Polls 5,459 in Essex

NEWARK

CHARLES NUSSER, Communist Party candidate for Freeholder, polled 5,459 votes in the Essex County election, a substantial increase over the Communist vote there in recent elections.

Last year a Communist candidate for the same office got 1,591 votes. In 1950 the vote for the Communist nominee, running for the post of county clerk, was 3,211.

Nusser carried on a vigorous campaign in the last weeks of the election period. His last speech, to an open-air street rally in the Third Ward, was heard by an estimated 1,000 persons. A radio talk over Station WNJR roused much favorable comment. The candidate also spoke to numbers of gatherings in homes, and at election forums of various organizations.

The well-known Communist (Continued on Page 8)

New Jersey SHOP TALK



TRENTON

GENERAL ELECTRIC'S 800 workers, members of Local 455, CIO International Union of Electrical Workers, signed a contract last week which called for wage increases of 7½ to 13 cents an hour and cost-of-living adjustments to be decided about Dec. 22. The contract includes terms for war-reconsideration in March. The vote for the new contract was passed unanimously.

LINDA FOODS, Inc., of 47 Waverly Ave., Newark, was fined \$1,150 for illegally employing eight children from 13 to 15 years old in violation of the Federal Wage and Hour Law. The counts against the company included seven for not having kept wage records, as well as interstate shipping of products illegally manufactured.

Investigators revealed that some of the children worked until 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning after beginning to work at 5:30 in the evening.

More than 450 violations of the child labor law have come to official attention during the past two years. These violations involved violations of New Jersey compulsory and child labor laws, according to regional director Frank J. Muench of the Wage and Hour Division.

IRVINGTON

WORKERS at the Atlas Foundry Co., Irvington last week won a 36-day strike for wage increases. The strike started as a result of company refusal to grant wage increases which were asked for in

der the contractual reopening clauses. The strike involved 700 members of the AFL Moulders and Foundry Workers' Union employed at eight plants.

The workers won a 10-cent increase retroactive to July 1, and 3 cents more an hour to be paid after January.

NEWARK

A CAMPAIGN to organize some 8,000 employees of the Prudential Insurance Co.'s Newark home office began last week with a leaflet distributed by the AFL Employees International Union.

One hundred twenty union workers including Prudential agents, handed out the leaflet at the company's seven buildings.

The circulars call for an immediate 30 percent salary increase, an adequate classification system and promotions with "proper weight to be given to senior employees."

COMPANY representatives attacked the organizing drive as "a move by the agents to build up union support among clerks in case of further trouble with the company." This was a reference to the militant 11-week strike last winter by Prudential agents on a national scale.

ANOTHER DEATH at Fairless: 70-year-old Thomas Kelly died last week of injuries when he was crushed between a moving crane and a steel column in a construction accident at the new Fairless Works, U. S. Steel plant being built across the river from Trenton. Kelly suffered a fractured pelvis and internal injuries. He died the same day.

Negro Candidates Got Wide Support

THE REALLY significant story about Nov. 4 elections in New Jersey was blotted out in the blaring headlines of the Eisenhower sweep of the state. Closer examination of the results in many areas reveals that wherever the important issues were brought forward in the campaign, large sections of voters used their ballots carefully, crossing party lines to support candidates who backed what the people need.

One important vote, that brought wide satisfaction to progressives, and agonized yelps from the rabid Newark Star-Ledger and the Trentonian, and more subdued comment from other papers, was the 5,459 tally for Communist Party candidate for Essex Freeholder, Charles Nusser.

THE SIZE of the vote for Negro candidates, where they ran, indicated wide support in white as well as Negro communities. Roger W. Tucker was high man of the Democratic Freeholder slate in Essex, garnering 170,797 votes, running ahead even in the overwhelmingly white suburban towns.

John T. Wright, a Democrat, became the first Negro councilman in Bergen County when he defeated Republican Rev. Thomas J. B. Harris, also a Negro, in the 4th Ward of Englewood. Wright's victory came in the face of the overwhelming Republican sweep in Bergen. The obvious reason was the far more progressive position taken by Wright, on many issues, particularly on the question of low-cost public housing.

IN PATERSON'S 4th Ward, Larry Mendelson, Democrat, who associated himself with the movement for Negro representation, and was outspoken for a public swimming pool and against discrimination, defeated his Republican opponent, Celia Nussman, 2973 to 2730. Charles Joelson, Jr., Democratic candidate for State Senator, lost to former Assemblyman Frank Shershan, but his clear stand for Negro representation and against jimcrow helped pile up 68,148 votes, over 16,000 more than the Democratic congressional candidate, Theodore Kyles, Negro independent candidate for 4th Ward Alderman polled 524 votes.

Martin J. Fox, the young Democratic congressional nominee in the heavily Republican 12th district in Essex, lost to incumbent Republican Robert Kean, but his consistent stand for a cease-fire in Korea and generally progressive position on domestic issues enabled him to garner the surprising total of 69,393 votes.

Despite the admitted weakness of the Democratic organization in the state, the labor-backed five-man Democratic delegation in Congress was reelected in the face of the general Republican deluge. Hugh Addonizio, incumbent in the 11th district, (Essex) who won 67,752 to 60,300 for Barnes, paid tribute to CIO, AFL and independent union and Negro support for his victory.

WILLIAM A. YOUNG, president of Local 435, IUE-CIO, Democratic candidate for Plainfield Common Council, received 1773 votes, considered a very good showing against the entrenched Republican machine. Young has been a leader in the fight for rent control and labor unity in Plainfield.

Proof of the desire of the voters to support proposals for greater democracy in their community was the result on local referendums in a number of cities.

Most gratifying was the victory for the municipal swimming pool in Paterson, by a narrow margin (Continued on Page 8)



ANDREI VISHINSKY (right) addressing the UN General Assembly on the Korean question. Seated behind him is Andrei Gromyko. Listening are Secretary of State Dean Acheson and Britain's Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

Clamor Rises in United Nations For End to Racism, Korea War

By JOHN PITTMAN

THE UNITED NATIONS seems to blow hot one week, cold the next. It depends on what section of the world is represented by the speakers who command the floor. If the speakers represent the racist bloc, the alliance of colonialist powers called NATO, the UN blows cold. If the speakers represent the anti-imperialist, peace bloc, it blows hot. This week the UN blew hot. Because—

• A. Y. Vishinsky, Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union, delivered his second major address on the Korean question. With irrefutable logic and massive legal argumentation, Vishinsky destroyed all the rotten ideological props for continuing the Korean war. His speech became a point of reference for all subsequent remarks.

• Mme. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, sister of India's Prime Minister Nehru and the leader of India's UN delegation, demanded a speedy armistice in Korea, the admission of People's China to the UN, and swift independence for colonial peoples enslaved by the imperialist powers.

• Dr. J. Luns, foreign minister of the Netherlands, and Paul Van Zeeland, foreign minister of Belgium, tried vainly to bolster the cause of "the white man's burden," but succeeded mainly in demonstrating that the colonialists are on the defensive.

• M. Schuman, foreign minister of France, and Anthony Eden, foreign secretary of the United Kingdom, also plumed for continued rule of colonies by the "guardians of civilization," especially for continued rule of their respective colonies against any interloper. In addition, both gave a formula for solving the war prisoner exchange question in Korea, which, while not supporting Vishinsky's insistence on solution by strict observation of the 1949 Geneva Convention, also disassociated their governments from the Washington position.

THE UN'S TEMPERATURE alone, however, cannot accurately tell if the forces generating heat have become powerful enough to restore the UN to its envisioned role of a defender of peace and the freedom struggles of the peoples. There have been many weeks in its history that it blew hot, yet voted cold.

But this week some ground was laid for a slight hope that a change is in the winds.

• The Ad Hoc Political Committee voted 41 to 1 with 16 abstentions for a Good Offices Commission which will assist in negotiations between the Governments of India and the Union of South

The Worker

presents:

Two discussions on Joseph Stalin's world-important article concerning the operation of economic law under Socialism, and the relations between Socialist and capitalist countries.

Speaker:

John Pittman

Foreign Editor of The Worker and Daily Worker



Friday, Nov. 21—8:30 p.m.

Friday, Nov. 28—8:30 p.m.

Yugoslav Hall
405 W. 41st St. Adm. 50c.

Africa, concerning the mistreatment of Indians by the Malanazi regime. The vote empowered the UN to ask Malan to suspend operation of the Group Areas Act, under which Indians are made the victims of racist discrimination, pending completion of the negotiations. The United States voted with the majority on the general resolution, but abstained on the separate vote on that paragraph of the resolution empowering the UN to ask Malan to suspend the Group Areas Act. Then the Committee turned to considering the whole question of "apartheid," or jimcrow persecution of the African peoples.

• M. Schuman, in threatening to walk out if the Tunisian and Moroccan question are raised, clearly stated (in the mumbo-jumbo of diplomatic double-talk) that the French multi-millionaires expect the other colonialist powers to support them on this question, especially the United States, or else the "or else" came in no uncertain terms: M. Schuman indicated French imperialism's continued support to the NATO and the steel and coal cartel, as well as the Korean war, was conditional on receiving this support for French imperialist interests in the colonies. It was a case of the third-rate cut-throat demanding his share of the bloody money from the gang-leader, as a condition for remaining part of the gang. Not the best

of all possible situations for the gang-leader!

• Secretary-General Trygve Lie resigned, with a plaintive speech which could not refrain from exposing his anti-Soviet bias, and which accused the Soviet Union, People's China and the Korean Democratic People's Republic of blocking the armistice. But shed no tears for Lie, a man whose life is so perfectly characterized by the English pronunciation of his name. With his mansion near Oslo, his mountain chalet near Roros, and his swank apartment in Oslo, Trygve will be able to manage.

PROBABLY BECAUSE the hot wind does presage a real change, the UN this week again came under fire of Wall Street's number one grave-digger, the fish-eyed Pat McCarran. With the same fascist frenzy which brought the Hitlerites to their grisly end in the Berlin bunker and the Nuremberg gallows, McCarran pressed his "spy hunt" in the UN, threatened to oust the UN from the United States—as if this wouldn't be tantamount to ousting the United States from the world.

But there was more trouble ahead for the McCarranites and their Wall Street masters. The test on Korea was still to come. But Vishinsky's appeal to the nations strictly to observe the rules of international law, scrupulously to abide by their pledged word to observe these laws, and in the name of reason and humanity to end the slaughter in Korea could not be pooh-poohed as mere "Soviet propaganda." Besides, Vishinsky proposed establishment of a new UN commission to settle immediately

West Europe Wary Of U. S. Slurs on Soviet CP Congress

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR

THE CHANGE is made on Voice of America and in the U. S. press that Soviet leaders are working diabolically to divide the U. S. from its allies. That, we are told, is the meaning of Stalin's recent book, "The Economic Problems of Socialism," and of the decisions of the 19th Congress of the CPSU.

Exactly who and what is dividing the U. S. from its allies in western Europe can be judged by this very response to recent statements of Soviet leaders. There's a fascinating division of opinion between the spokesman for U. S. policy and the spokesman of its west European allies. They differ most sharply in their attitude towards Stalin's work on political economy. They differ in their interpretations of the 19th Congress of the CPSU.

You can see this among the diplomats from capitalist countries stationed in Moscow. You can see it by comparing the British Broadcasting Corp. with the Voice of America, or the New York press with that of London and Paris.

TAKE the response of west European diplomats, as well as those from the far and middle east, to Time magazine. Quite proudly the U. S. embassy distributes Time to all western embassies, as a mirror of the Washington and Wall Street mind. Most west-European diplomats here are too sophisticated to interpret Luce's ludicrous lucubrations as the mind of the American people. Frankly when Time dismissed Stalin's work as "gobble-dy-gook"—without fail most western European diplomats here were horrified.

While Time can dismiss Stalin's work with an arrogance nurtured by ignorance western diplomats burned the midnight oil over it. There is meaningful coincidence in the fact that two western diplomats referred me to an editorial in the British New Statesman and Nation as expressing their own views on Stalin's "Economic Prob-

lems of Socialism." That editorial admitted bluntly that the Soviet Union has gained undisputed initiative in world affairs. It expressed a view which has been accepted by most of the capitalist press of Britain, France and other Atlantic Pact countries, that western Europe faces no military threat from the Soviet Union. And the New Statesman and Nation declared that the policy of "containment" and economic warfare against eastern Europe and China is bankrupt.

IT'S no exaggeration to say that while Washington is content to let the obscurantism of Time magazine to express its viewpoint, there isn't a west European government (with the exception of Franco's regime) that is satisfied with Washington's reactions to the new statements from Soviet leaders.

"We mustn't let the Kremlin divide us," the New York Times shouts across the ocean to its Atlantic Pact partners. And here's what newspapers from the London Times to the Paris Morn are shouting back across the Atlantic: "But what do you want from us since Russia refuses to do what Washington says it is already doing? Russia refuses to mobilize for war. It refuses to militarize its economy. It refuses to gobble up its small capitalist neighbors, like Finland for example."

THERE ISN'T a western capitalist country which doesn't envy Finland for its trade agreement with the Soviet Union and the Peoples Democracies. Finland is guaranteed a market for its industrial goods, including goods from new industries which came into existence as a result of previous reparation payments. Finland is guaranteed raw materials. Finland doesn't have to pay dollars for the things it needs. It can trade on a basis of equality and mutual advantage with the socialist countries. And those are just the conditions all the other west European countries want.

"Don't let the Russian split our ranks," Washington screams back. "Add another year to your military service. Add 20 percent more to your military budget. Stop selling goods to the east even though you may have to close down factories which turn out those goods. Stop buying goods from the east and buy them from us, for dollars."

So things aren't only "all quiet in the Kremlin." You can also hear a chuckling coming over the red brick walls, because the very people who shout "don't let the Kremlin split us up" are doing all the splitting.

African People Challenge Sweeping Denial of Rights Mass Meeting Here Nov. 30 Will Rally Support

THE PATIENCE of Africa has been exhausted. This is the meaning of the news out of West Africa, Tunisia, Morocco, South Africa, and most recently Kenya.

In the Union of South Africa, the African National Congress is continuing to lead eight million Africans in the Campaign of Defiance of Unjust Laws. More than 6,000 participants have been arrested in demonstrations in Johannesburg, Capetown, Port Elizabeth, Grahamstown and Kimberley.

And only a few days ago fourteen deaths were added to the scores of heroic African workers who have been murdered and wounded by the fascist Malan police.

What is apparently the feeling of all African peoples today has been put into words by Dr. Z. K. Matthews, one of the national leaders of the African Congress, whose son is one of the 28 National Congress leaders who are facing trial in South Africa for their leadership in the Defiance Campaign.

Dr. Matthews, himself the son of a diamond laborer, is in the United States as a visiting professor at New York's Union Theological Seminary.

HE EXPLAINED the South African struggle to a New York paper this way:

"We have no alternative... we have tried various methods to bring about the liberation of the African people. We want a liberation which is not a mere change of hands, but a complete transformation of the system."

Eisenhower's Firm Of Lodge & Dodge

(Continued from Page 3)

firm, Sen. Lodge, was the Boy Wonder of 20 years ago. Scion of a wealthy and aristocratic Massachusetts family, he "prepared" at Middlesex and graduated from Harvard, after which he served a stint as Washington correspondent for the rock-ribbed New York Herald Tribune.

His reactionary social views found expression in his writing. In the columns of the same newspaper for which Karl Marx had written three quarters of a century before,

young Lodge defended imperialism in the following words:

"When Northern Man with his taste for doing and overcoming comes in contact with the Tropical Man, with his taste for submitting and enduring, the Tropical Man always submits. To rail against this purely natural phenomenon and to talk about right and wrong in connection with it is as fruitless as to rail against the change in seasons.... Many Orientals, responding to an immemorial tradition, regard tyranny as an essential attribute of government."

HOLDING THESE VIEWS, it is not surprising that Sen. Lodge gave enthusiastic support to U. S. aggression against Korea.

Later in 1932 young Lodge took a leave of absence from the H-T to write a book which he published under the title, "The Cult of Weakness."

In a foreword he described his volume as a "plea for a return of governmental principles which will recognize the rights and welfare of the strong against the weak...."

With Massachusetts big money behind him, Lodge came to the Senate in 1938 and soon distinguished himself for opposition to aiding Britain, to Lend-Lease and other win-the-war measures. Once

he tried to get the salary of the Ambassador to Moscow cut out of an appropriation bill because, he said, the U. S. was financing the Soviet Union in the Finnish war.

AN AFL STUDY of his voting record from 1947 through 1952 shows that he constantly supported Taft-Hartley. He voted for a bill denying portal-to-portal wages to workers. He was wrong in his votes on social security and federal aid to education, school construction and medical school aid. He was wrong on rent and price controls and price rollbacks.

All of which should be enough to establish that the firm of Lodge & Dodge need expect no internal disagreements nor dissension. As partners, they were made for each other. Thus, when the firm goes on the rocks, as it most assuredly will, the reason will lie with the refusal of the people of the United States, of Europe and the vast colonial and dependent countries, to accept the shoddy imperialism which constitutes their merchandise.

African People

(Continued from Page 2)

to the Peace Conference in 1919 only to find out that President Wilson's principle of the self-determination of small nations didn't apply to Africa....

"In South Africa itself, deputation, representation, petitions and resolutions to successive governments have produced no results and even appeal to white public opinion through the press, through cooperation in local, provincial or national organizations have failed to ameliorate our oppression...."

"So we launched our campaign... it is not easy to remain passive in a struggle like this, but we have done so."

THE IMPERIALISTS are doing everything in their power to keep the liberation movements of the African people from being "passive." The South African government police do not hesitate to fire on unarmed demonstrators. And in the newest and most explosive colonial movements on the continent, Kenya, the great Kikuyu people are leading the Kenya people in a movement to drive British imperialism out of Kenya forever.

THE STRUGGLE of the African peoples for freedom is not new. Their resistance to slavery and exploitation dates back to the earliest European invasions. And today they take inspiration from that historic African leaders declare:

"Ever since the Bantu encountered the Europeans on the banks of the Great Fish River (in the 1600's)... they have struggled for equal rights in the land of their birth. They will continue that struggle."

THROUGHOUT the world all oppressed and democratic peoples are taking courage from the developments in Africa. In the United States the Negro press has been filled in recent weeks with news of the Continent. In Harlem a United Citizen's Committee for Solidarity with South Africa Resistance has been formed and will stage a solidarity rally on Sunday, Nov. 30, at Rockland Palace, called a Salute to South Africa. The rally will feature eminent authorities on Africa and a unique African cultural presentation in which the African National Anthem sung by millions of Africans fighting for their freedom today, will be heard in New York for the first time. Paul Robeson will be one of the featured artists on the program. Proceeds of the rally are to be used to give direct assistance to the South African people's struggle and to further the work of rallying the American people in support of the Africans' fight for freedom. Tickets at \$1.20 are available at the office of "Freedom" or the Committee at 53 W. 125th St.

Social Sunday By Children of Foreign-Born

A Get Acquainted Social for the children of parents facing deportation will be held Sunday, 2:30 p.m., at the Yugoslav-American Hall, 405 W. 41 St., under the auspices of the Sons and Daughters of the Foreign Born in the Fight Against Deportation.

Admission is 50c.

Headquarters of the Sons and Daughters are at 23 W. 28 St. MU 4-3458.

Peace Is Theme Of Weekend Fete

A GALA EXPOSITION by American women of various national origins will this weekend mark the 10th anniversary of diplomatic relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union. The Saturday and Sunday program at Yugoslav-American Hall, 405 W. 41 St., will be based on the theme of peace and friendship among all nations.

Sponsored by a group of women's organizations, the exposition will feature a special children's program of movies, dances, and an original puppet show from 2 to 4 p.m. Saturday. Saturday evening and continuously through Sunday there will be songs and folk dances of many nations.

In addition to the program of entertainment, each national group will exhibit the handicrafts and World War, he was instrumental in the rallying of Greek-Americans behind the war effort and won special commendation.

BACK TO 1932

DETROIT (FP).—"This takes us back to 1932," gasped Attorney D. Charles Marston, when Circuit Judge Moynihan, without giving the striking Utility Workers notice, gave the Detroit Edison Co. everything it wanted in an anti-union injunction.

Harisiades, Family Leave For Poland

Peter Harisiades, his American citizen wife and two American-born children, Irene, 13 and George 8, left the U. S. yesterday for Poland aboard the SS Oslo Fjord. It was announced yesterday by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Harisiades, who lived in the U. S. for 37 years, has spent the last six years fighting deportation to his country of birth, Greece, where he faced physical persecution.

Deportation proceedings were initiated against him by the Department of Justice on charges of past membership in the Communist Party. His case, a test case, went to the Supreme Court and on March 10, 1952, that court, in a 6 to 2 decision, ruled against him.

Aware that Harisiades faced death if deported to Greece, the Polish government offered political asylum to him and his family and the opportunity to start life anew.

During the 35 years he has lived in this country, Harisiades made many contributions. During the 1930's he was a leader of textile workers and an active figure in several of the big New England textile strikes. During the second World War, he was instrumental in the rallying of Greek-Americans behind the war effort and won special commendation.



DO YOUR XMAS SHOPPING of Imported Linens

This Month and Next

Sale on now at

STANLEY THEATRE
586 7th Ave.

A large selection of Table Cloths, Sets with Napkins, Kitchen Towels, Guest Towels, Pillow Cases in all colors and sizes.

Bring this coupon and you will get a 10% reduction on all items.

Classified Ads

APARTMENT FOR RENT

APARTMENT for rent—downtown Hoboken, 3 rooms, bath. Call LO 2-4337.

APARTMENT TO SHARE

WILL share my handsome downtown apt. with woman, references, or rent a room with use of apt. All modern conveniences. Write Box 410, The Worker.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT

EXTRA ROOM, large apartment. Male. All privileges, \$10 weekly. Box 111, The Worker.

PRIVATE entrance, room in our apt., excellent location in Village, share kitchen and equipment. Young woman, \$11. Call WA 9-6466.

3 ROOMS, bedroom and parlor, no cooking, nr. subway—MU 2-9970.

OFFERED FOR SALE

SPARE Desk, Chair, Automatic Mimeograph Machine, Etc. Reasonable. Call at CRO Office. Anytime between 9-5 p.m. 23 W. 28th St., N. Y. C.

A-B DICK ELECTRIC MIMEOGRAPH with automatic interleaf. Inquire Box 400, Daily Worker.

ATTRACTIVE RUGS, 9 x 12. New and Used; also large stock carpets slightly used, red, green, blue, plain and figured; especially suitable for stairs, halls and foyers. \$2.00 and \$3.00 per yard. Broadway Carpet Service, 1963 Amsterdam Ave., N. Y. C. (at 157th St.)

APPLIANCES

PORTABLE SEWING MACHINE—round bobbin. Reg. \$99.95. Spec. \$69.95—price includes home instruction and service with 20 year guarantee. Full set of attachments. Standard Brand Distrib., 143 Fourth Avenue (15th-16th St.) GR 3-7819. Free 30 min. Parking.

SOMETHING NEW ANTIQUE JEWELRY AT BUDGET PRICES STANDARD BRAND DISTRIBUTORS 143 Fourth Ave. (15th & 16th Sts.) GR 3-7819

POSITION WANTED

SECRETARY, Young, 10 years legal, conscientious, hard worker, downtown \$75. Box 405, The Worker.

DRESSMAKERS assistant—3 years experience wants to learn trade as apprentice with dressmaker in shop or with designer in factory. Box 409, The Worker.

SERVICES

(Painting)

PAINTING and decorating by Zeke. Navarro 8-5344. ES 7-1451.

(Upholstering)

CALL Hyacinth 8-7887 for sofa, rewebbed, reupholstered, springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Comradely attention. Call mornings 9 to 1.

MOVING AND STORAGE

JIMMER & SPIKE'S Moving and Pickup Service. city, beach and country. UN 5-7815 and UN 4-7707.

EAST COAST MOVING AND STORAGE. padded van, reasonable rates, prompt, courteous and experienced service. LU 4-7104.

MONUMENTS WEISS MONUMENTAL WORKS

1410 WASHINGTON AVE.
Cor. 178th St., Bronx 64, N. Y.

RESORT

— International —

Reservations still available

Four-Day Thanksgiving Weekend

Cultural • Dancing Programs • Nightly

Mark and Ray Dechinger

Louis Norman

WRITE OR PHONE NOW! RIDGEFIELD (Conn.) 8-0560 N. Y. Office: AL 4-8888

Open all year around

Hi-Fidelity Radio Phonographs

Vector Laboratories

217 Third Avenue • GR 3-7686

New York 2, N. Y.

Sales • Installation • Service

Shopper's Guide

Insurance

CARL JACK R. BRODSKY

All kinds of insurance including automobile, fire, life, compensation, etc.

799 Broadway GR 5-3826

Moving and Storage

FRANK GIARAMITA

15 E. 7th St. near 2nd Ave. GR 7-2457

EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

Restaurants

JADE MOUNTAIN

197 SECOND AVENUE

Between 12 and 13 Sts. — GR 7-9441

Quality Chinese Food

Special Attention to Parties & Banquets

THE CONTEST IS EXTENDED

MORE TIME TO WORK ON YOUR GARMENT

MILL END IMPORT, a budget wise, imported FABRIC SHOP which is serving readers of this paper is sponsoring a wonderful SEWING CONTEST—you make your own garment—for your own use. The PRIZES for the BEST MADE GARMENT, which is sure to appeal to the many smart readers "who sew their own clothes" and save.

THE EASY RULES are:

- 1—Your fabric, of your own choice must be purchased at Mill Ends before Monday, Dec. 8.
- 2—You must clip this story to the sales check with your purchase.
- 3—You can make a dress, suit, coat, evening gown, slacks or negligee.
- 4—Blouse or skirt alone will not be accepted, only if the two are combined as an ensemble.
- 5—One complete hour of sewing of your garment must be done with all contestants on a night when winner of the contest will be judged.
- 6—JUDGING WILL BE DONE ON MONDAY, DEC. 22, place to be announced.
- 7—GARMENTS will be judged on Workmanship, Finishing Touches, Fit and Work.

*Neither Quality or Quantity of fabric will be judged.

PRIZES:

- 1—Best made garment will be given SUIT — your own choice of fabric — our tailor will make it up for you.
- 2—A piece of suiting of your own choice.
- 3—Silk of your own choice for dress or gown.
- 4—Silk for a dress — we choose this.

Panel of 5 Judges—2 Modiste, 2 Dressmakers from factories, 1 Representative from the Daily Worker.

NO EMPLOYEE OF THE DAILY WORKER STAFF OR THEIR FAMILIES ARE ELIGIBLE, NOR ANY EMPLOYEE OF MILL END IMPORTS.

MILL END IMPORTS — 799 B'WAY — ROOM 206

Because You Requested Them

The Jefferson School Announces

Its Special 5-Session Courses

Registration Starts Nov. 10th

Classes Begin Nov. 17th

A few of the courses offered:

Parley and the Struggle Against Freudianism—Harry K. Wells

Soviet Music—Sidney Finkelstein

And many more courses to choose from.

Brochures can be obtained in the office of

Jefferson School of Social Science

575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16 St.) WA 9-1600

A Campbell Soup Worker Writes:

Company Rigged Valentino Trial

CAMDEN

Editor of The Worker:

I am a Campbell Soup Co. worker (in Local 80A, CIO United Packinghouse Workers). I'd like to give my opinions about some problems facing the workers of this ruthless multi-million dollar soup company.

I think a note of alarm has to be sounded to alert every worker to a company plot to attack, weaken and destroy, if possible, our union. This attack is now in full swing.

The trial of Local 80's business agent, Anthony Valentino, was rigged and timed to meet the needs of the company. This is nothing but a labor frameup case.

The trial of Valentino, as well as that of Sylvia Neff, involves more than these two individuals. Opinions about the personalities, past politics or present politics of Valentino and Neff are not the issues involved. Certainly Communism is not the issue. Communism is held out as sucker bait to get our eyes off the real issues—the company's role in fighting the union, chiseling away the gains, conditions and rights of every single Campbell worker.

The hand of the company in the trials and convictions of Valentino and Neff has become clearer for many workers here. Campbell's doesn't even care to hide its ties with the politicians. For example, Grover C. Richman, Jr., represents Campbells as a private lawyer when they sue some poor tomato grower trying to escape from their clutches. And at the very same time Richman, as U. S. Attorney, directs the persecution of Valentino and Neff.

The conviction of Valentino is a test case in more ways than one. It is a test of how far the company can go in bringing back open shop conditions of the days before the union. It is also a test of how far the Taft-Hartley law, especially the affidavit section, can be used in framing any union leaders who offer resistance to the company. This is a serious threat to the entire labor movement.

Fighting the frameup in the Valentino case means fighting for union rights all down the line. It obviously calls for a heightened fight for the immediate repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law that feeds these attacks.

Campbell Soup Co. is not wasting any time in pressing its attack. It is tightening up on company rules. It is making a fight about staying on the job every single second so that not a penny of profits will be lost. It has even fired a militant steward—Bill Walls—who was off the job, with per-

Valentino Frameup -- 5-Year Term

A FIVE-YEAR sentence accompanied by equally vicious red-baiting from U. S. District Court Judge Madden, jailed Anthony Valentino, Camden labor leader, last week on the vindictive charge of having sworn falsely to a Taft-Hartley affidavit.

Refusing bail for the unionist, Judge Madden said that he wished Valentino had committed a greater "crime" so that he might impose an even stiffer sentence. Valentino, business agent of Local 80, United Packinghouse Workers CIO, at the Campbell Soup Co., was accused of having falsely denied that he was a member of the Communist Party before the National Labor Relations Board.

Defense motions for a new trial, a judgment of acquittal and an arrest of judgment were denied by the court. As we go to press Valentino is still in prison, awaiting appeal.

Many Campbell workers feel the harsh sentence against Valentino is part of the company's attempt to smash the union in that plant.

mission of his leader, on union business.

The defeat of these specific attacks and others that are sure to follow depends upon what the Campbell workers do. The Campbell workers built the union. Whatever gains they got came from their own organized strength. I don't think the Campbell workers will ever allow the profit-mad company to restore the open shop. Every Campbell worker must be alerted to the fight to save the union, to save his own working conditions, to go forward to new gains.

Sincerely yours,
A Campbell Soup Worker.

Communist Polls 5,459 in Essex

(Continued from Page 1)

leader, a veteran of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and of World War II, focused his campaign on the demand for an immediate cease-fire in Korea.

The vote of Bert Salwen, Communist Party candidate for Freeholder in Mercer County, was not yet announced.

50 from Jersey to Attend Conference of Negro Labor Council

Fifty Jersey delegates were pledged as of last week to attend second annual convention of the National Negro Labor Council in Cleveland on Nov. 21, 22 and 23. Locals of the CIO, AFL and independent unions have elected representatives. Individual shops and groups of workers are also chipping in to send delegates.

Most of the delegates are leading Negro workers. However, seven leading rank and file white workers have been elected as delegates.

The work is being organized by the New Jersey Negro Labor Council, 3 Belmont Ave., Newark, which is conducting several campaigns with local NLC groups to break down job discrimination in Newark, Trenton and through south Jersey.

CHILD LABOR ON INCREASE IN JERSEY

AN ALARMING INCREASE in child labor in agriculture is reported by the Consumers' League of New Jersey. The League's report included an account of the death of a 6-year-old bean picker in Burlington County who died last August as the result of falling off a moving truck loaded with beans. The child, Walter Giles, was crushed under the wheels of the truck.

In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, 47 farms illegally employed 119 children under 18 years of age. The report for the last fiscal year showed 148 farms illegally employing 374 children.

Governor Driscoll was urged by the League to see that next year's budget for the State Department of Labor and Industry provides sufficient inspectors to prevent the illegal hiring of child labor.

New Jersey's minimum age for child labor in agriculture is quite low, 12 years of age during school vacations, and 16 the minimum for work during school hours.

Police Brutality Against Negroes On the Increase

NEWARK.

STEPPED-UP police brutality against the Negro people is revealed by the 4 percent increase last year of Jersey's prison population, civil rights leaders declared this week. While state prisons' population decreased 0.8 percent on a national scale, the Jersey prison system has more inmates.

Although the Negro population of New Jersey is only some 10 percent, recent figures show that 46 percent of the inmates at N. J. State Prison are Negroes. This huge discrepancy, the civil rights leaders say, reflects discrimination, frameups and vindictiveness against the Negro people.

500 at Rally Ask Truman Commute Rosenberg Sentence

NEWARK

FIVE HUNDRED PEOPLE in a spirited meeting at Wideaway Hall called on President Truman last week to commute the death sentence passed on Ethel and Julius Rosenberg as an act of equal justice, besides paying an initial donation to further the work to aid the Rosenbergs, they donated \$800 to help the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. In addition, several hundred people sent telegrams to Truman urging him to commute the death sentence.

Dr. Leonard Tushnet of Irvington; Yuri Suhl, well-known Jewish poet and author, Mrs. Emily Alman, wife of novelist David Alman and Dr. Harry F. Ward, professor emeritus of Union Theological Seminary, addressed the meeting. Dr. Ward indicated that President Truman is the man who would have to commute the Rosenberg death sentence and that this demanded intensified and rapid activity to get many thousands to immediately call upon the president to do so.

PATERSON

FIFTEEN Patersonians have formed a temporary Committee to Save the Rosenbergs to enlist immediate aid to secure clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, now in Sing Sing's death house. Regardless of the merits of the conviction, the committee feels the death sentence is "extreme, harsh and exceptional."

The Committee is confident that many people will, like themselves, call for executive clemency and for equal justice once they know what has happened, and are given an opportunity to compare the Rosenberg death sentence with the fact that no death sentences have been passed on proven Nazi spies in World War II.

The Paterson group is organizing a public meeting for Thursday, Dec. 11, 8:30 p.m. at Broadway Vets Hall, 145 Broadway, Paterson. Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell, who was given a 30-year sentence in the same case, will be one of the main speakers.

Ask School State Aid Program, But Tie It to New Taxes

ATLANTIC CITY

THE NEW JERSEY Education Association at its convention here last week decided to launch a drive for acceptance by the State Legislature of the State School Aid Commission recommendation for \$80,000,000 additional aid to the Jersey school system. While favoring increased aid and recognizing that even \$80,000,000 additional is still not sufficiently adequate, many people feel that the proposal is weakened by being tied to increased taxation as the method of raising the funds. Any general tax proposition, it is noted, invariably

hits hardest against the low income groups.

Low teacher salaries were attributed as the main factor for not attracting more to the teaching profession in a statement before the convention by State Education Commissioner Raubinger. Dr. Raubinger also said that since the war, we have had to lower our professional standards in many instances in order to have teachers for all our classes. I am sure that the New Jersey Education Association looks with dismay, as I do, at the possibility of further lowering our standards of living.

GOV'T PAY BOARD SLASHES GAINS OF HAWAII DOCKERS

HONOLULU, T. H.

The government's Wage Stabilization Board has slashed away substantial sections of the wage gains won by Hawaii longshoremen last May. In acting on the petition for approval of the contract won by the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, the WSB followed its familiar pattern, most recently seen in the United Mineworkers' case, of trying to cut away large hunks of the gains won by workers from their employers.

The ILWU dockers won an 18-cent-an-hour increase last May, 12 cents of which was supposed to have been paid beginning May 16, the rest starting Oct. 16. The WSB ruled against one section of the

agreement on retroactivity of the 12 cents and, according to the union, put into jeopardy the additional six cents.

Urging a protest by all ILWU locals to the WSB, the union's international office has declared:

"After months of stalling and delay they (the WSB) deliberately sabotaged an agreement reached in direct collective bargaining. It is clear and apparent that the Board is trying to do the same thing to the Hawaii longshore contract that they did to the miners—and that leaves us no alternative but to fight with every weapon at our command."

The union is insisting that the WSB approve the Hawaii longshore pact "as reached."

HARRY BRIDGES JOINS GROUP BACKING VIENNA PEACE MEET

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.

West Coast longshore leader Harry Bridges has joined the U. S. Sponsoring Committee for Representation at the Congress of the Peoples for Peace, it was announced today by Dr. Willard Uphaus, the committee's executive director.

Bridges, president of the militant International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, thus joined a host of other distinguished Americans—Negro and white—who have lent their backing to the People's Congress, which convenes in Vienna Dec. 12. Prominent among Negro leaders already sponsoring the committee are Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and Paul Robeson.

The committee has received numerous reports from abroad which indicate that the congress is arousing tremendous interest and activity in Western Europe. And from Toronto comes word that the Canadian Peace Congress has named as its top delegate to Vienna the long-time missionary in China, Dr. James G. Endicott.

NEED UNION

ASTORIA, Ore. (FP)—The ocean trawlers, deep sea salmon and tuna fishermen, are "rapidly deciding a union is the only answer," Elmer Allen, an International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union organizer, said

Negro Candidates Got Wide Support

(Continued from Page 1)

of 88 votes, overcoming the under-cover opposition of the Republican reactionaries and a sinister whispering campaign of bigoted anti-Negro elements. The tally on this question was 14,317 "yes" to 14,234 "no."

IN ELIZABETH the referendum on low-cost public housing won 17,389 to 11,284.

Hoboken became the first city in New Jersey to adopt a new form of government under the Faulkner Act of 1950. The people there voted out the commission form in favor of the more democratic mayor-council form.

In Hamilton Township, in Mercer County, the voters defeated the proposal to make the local Board of Education appointive and retained the more democratic plan for an elected body.

Militarization of Geography Shocks Educators at Parley

ATLANTIC CITY.

A NAZI-TYPE lesson in political geography was presented to the New Jersey Council of geography teachers at a gathering held with the New Jersey Education Association convention last week.

The geography-for-war lesson came from George T. Renner, professor of education at Columbia University, who said that if American military leaders had had a better understanding of geography, the Korean war "could have been ended within five months" with, of course, an American victory.

Renner related knowledge of geography with suggestions for better military use of terrain. He even suggested specific areas where he would have built artillery emplacements and fortifications. He claimed that if certain paratroop operations had been carried out in the first week of the war, all over

ings could have been dominated by the U. S. military.

In a chauvinistic and reactionary attack on the equally reactionary Marshall Plan, Renner said: "How many of them (the American people) know that most of the several countries which are receiving Marshall Plan aid from us have sharply increased their birth rate. In short, we are getting for our money more people and more indus-geo-graphic problems rather than more military security concerning which most Americans know practically nothing."

The brazen plan to militarize geography lessons shocked many educators, who recognized this as a demand to teach Jersey and all school children a transplanted version of Hitler geopolitics, only this time for American military adventures.

The New York-Harlem Edition Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

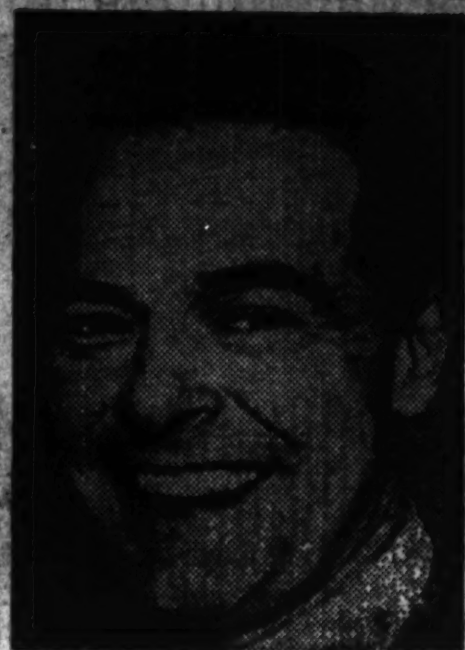
Vol. XVII, No. 46 26 November 16, 1952
In 2 Sections, Section 1 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents



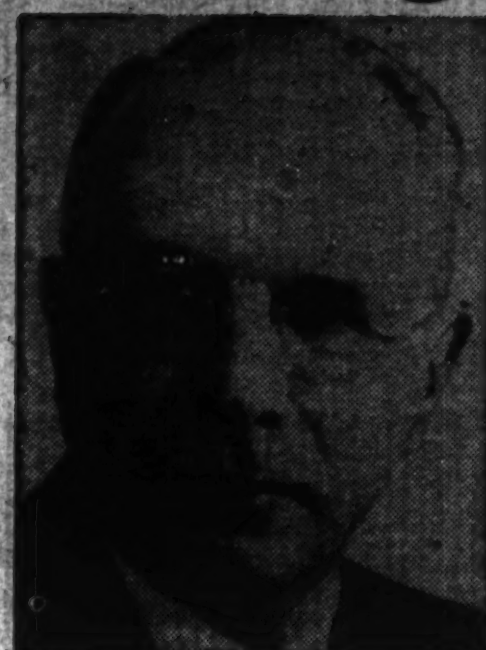
British Put Africans in Cages

These African people are put in one of the barbed wire cages set up by British authorities throughout the Kikuyu Reserve in Kenya after mass arrests aimed at breaking the colonial independence movement.

Eisenhower's Firm Of Lodge & Dodge



HENRY CABOT LODGE



JOSEPH M. DODGE

— See Page 3 —

Chain Letters to Eisenhower Ask: 'Cease-Fire Now'

— See Page 3 —

Ward Frameup Trial Set for Nov. 24th

CHICAGO date and ordered Boyle to produce a list of his witnesses Nov. 17. HAROLD WARD, Harvester strike leader imprisoned on a frameup murder charge, will come up for trial on Nov. 24.

The early trial date was fought for by the defense in Judge Wendell Green's Criminal Court. State's Attorney John S. Boyle objected violently to the early date and to the fact that he has been bombarded with telegrams and letters, which he brought into court, from people who protested the frameup arrest.

William Scott Stewart, ranked as one of the nation's leading criminal lawyers, and Claude Holman, distinguished Chicago attorney, represented Ward. The Negro labor leader, who was prominent in the Harvester strike which is now in its 12th week, was arrested after International Harvester president John L. McCaffrey posted a \$10,000 reward in an effort to link the Foster death to the striking union.

BOYLE and his chief assistant, Edward Breen, made repeated efforts to block either bail or a speedy trial, and failed again to produce their "mystery witness," whose name was revealed as Edward Warren.

Following a brilliant presentation by Stewart, in which he agreed to withdraw motion for bail in return for a speedy trial, Judge Green, over Boyle's vigorous objection, set Nov. 24 as the trial

date and ordered Boyle to produce a list of his witnesses Nov. 17. Executive secretary Kenneth Born of the Union Committee to Free Harold Ward stated: "One ugly fact which stood out in the courtroom today was the determination of the State to seek the death of Harold E. Ward on a weak and flimsy case."

"Another ugly fact was the obvious anti-Negro prejudice of Boyle, a prejudice which has been evident during his entire term as State's Attorney."

"Our Committee is determined to expose this case for what it is," Born said, "a monstrous frameup. And we want to place it before the public so they may see the truth and Ward may be saved."

Harvester Strikers Ask Help of AFL

CHICAGO.

HARVESTER STRIKERS appealed to 1,000 AFL locals for aid this week in the face of the company's refusal to negotiate a settlement of the strike which has shut down production for 12 weeks.

UE district president Ernest DeMaio sent an appeal to the AFL locals here, pointing out that they "can appreciate and understand the ominous pattern that has taken place."

In a four-page letter he traced the workers' struggles with Harvester to the eight-hour day movement of the 1880's which saw the birth of the AFL.

THE Harvester company this week agreed to resume negotiations. The talks were broken off when delegations of strikers sat in to get a first-hand picture of the company's stalling.

The union this week reiterated its stand that the basis for settlement was renewal of the old contract plus certain wage proposals which have already been discussed.

A union statement referred to renewal of the contract, which the union has had for 15 years, as "the first step toward settling the strike."

In spite of a trickle of strike-breakers entering some of the plants, Harvester production has remained at a standstill in the eight struck plants.



ERNEST DE MAIO

Aids Aid in Strike

Complete week-end paper with Magazine section inside

The Frameup Of Harold Ward

Is the Haymarket case being repeated 66 years later? Here's the story of the frameup of a staunch Negro unionist.

Blood on the New Model Cars

Company profits zip upward on war work. But civilian production is down and so are workers' real wages. And speedup takes its toll.

A Plea to Save The Rosenbergs

A distinguished Negro people's leader and scholar states the case for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg who face death in the electric chair.

The New Fight On Jimcrow

The outlook for a Fair Employment Practices law on the eve of the National Negro Labor Council Convention.

The Facts on Germ Warfare

Dr. Joseph Needham, distinguished British scientist, gives the story of bacteriological warfare after a first-hand study in China.

Woman Today

The son of a Smith Act victim writes the daughter of another Smith Act victim.

In The Magazine



ANDREI VISHINSKY (right) addressing the UN General Assembly on the Korean question. Seated behind him is Andrei Gromyko. Listening are Secretary of State Dean Acheson and Britain's Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

Clamor Rises in United Nations For End to Racism, Korea War

By JOHN PITTMAN

THE UNITED NATIONS seems to blow hot one week, cold the next. It depends on what section of the world is represented by the speakers who command the floor. If the speakers represent the racist bloc, the alliance of colonialist powers called NATO, the UN blows cold. If the speakers represent the anti-imperialist, pro-peace bloc, it blows hot. This week the UN blew hot. Because—

• A. Y. Vishinsky, Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union, delivered his second major address on the Korean question. With irrefutable logic and massive legal argumentation, Vishinsky destroyed all the rotten ideological props for continuing the Korean war. His speech became a point of reference for all subsequent remarks.

• Mme. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, sister of India's Prime Minister Nehru and the leader of India's UN delegation, demanded a speeded armistice in Korea, the admission of People's China to the UN, and swift independence for colonial peoples enslaved by the imperialist powers.

• Dr. J. Luns, foreign minister of the Netherlands, and Paul Van Zeeland, foreign minister of Belgium, tried vainly to bolster the cause of "the white man's burden," but succeeded mainly in demonstrating that the colonialists are on the defensive.

• M. Schuman, foreign minister of France, and Anthony Eden, foreign secretary of the United Kingdom, also plumed-for continued rule of colonies by the "guardians of civilization," especially for continued rule of their respective colonies against any interloper. In addition, both gave a formula for solving the war prisoner exchange question in Korea, which, while not supporting Vishinsky's insistence on solution by strict observation of the 1949 Geneva Convention, also disassociated their governments from the Washington position.

THE UN'S TEMPERATURE alone, however, cannot accurately tell if the forces generating heat have become powerful enough to restore the UN to its envisioned role of a defender of peace and the freedom struggles of the peoples. There have been many weeks in its history that it blew hot, yet voted cold.

But this week some ground was laid for a slight hope that a change is in the wind.

• The Ad Hoc Political Committee voted 41 to 1 with 16 abstentions for a Good Offices Commission which will assist in negotiations between the Government of India and the Government of South

The Worker

presents:

Two discussions on Joseph Stalin's world-important article concerning the operation of economic law under Socialism, and the relations between Socialist and capitalist countries.

Speakers:

John Pittman

Foreign Editor of The Worker and Daily Worker



Friday, Nov. 21—8:30 p.m.

Friday, Nov. 28—8:30 p.m.

Yugoslav Hall

405 W. 41st St. Adm. 50c.

Africa concerning the mistreatment of Indians by the Malanazi regime. The vote empowered the UN to ask Malan to suspend operation of the Group Areas Act, under which Indians are made the victims of racist discrimination, pending completion of the negotiations. The United States voted with the majority on the general resolution, but abstained on the separate vote on that paragraph of the resolution empowering the UN to ask Malan to suspend the Group Areas Act. Then the Committee turned to considering the whole question of "apartheid," or jimmerow persecution of the African peoples.

• M. Schuman, in threatening to walk out if the Tunisian and Moroccan question are raised, clearly stated (in the mumbo-jumbo of diplomatic double-talk) that the French multi-millionaires expect the other colonialist powers to support them on this question, especially the United States, or else. The "or else" came in no uncertain terms: M. Schuman indicated French imperialism's continued support to the NATO and the steel and coal cartel, as well as the Korean war, was conditional on receiving this support for French imperialist interests in the colonies. It was a case of the third-rate cut-throat demanding his share of the bloody money from the gang-leader, as a condition for remaining part of the gang. Not the best

of all possible situations for the gang-leader!

• Secretary-General Trygve Lie resigned, with a plaintive speech which could not refrain from exposing his anti-Soviet bias, and which accused the Soviet Union, People's China and the Korean Democratic People's Republic of blocking the armistice. But shed no tears for Lie, a man whose life is so perfectly characterized by the English pronunciation of his name. With his mansion near Oslo, his mountain chalet near Roeros, and his swank apartment in Oslo, Trygve will be able to manage.

PROBABLY BECAUSE the hot wind does presage a real change, the UN this week again came under fire of Wall Street's number one grave-digger, the fish-eyed Pat McCarran. With the same fascist frenzy which brought the Hitlerites to their grisly end in the Berlin bunker and the Nuremberg gallows, McCarran pressed his "spy hunt" in the UN, threatened to oust the UN from the United States—as if this wouldn't be tantamount to ousting the United States from the world.

But there was more trouble ahead for the McCarranites and their Wall Street masters. The test on Korea was still to come. But Vishinsky's appeal to the nations strictly to observe the rules of international law, scrupulously to abide by their pledged word to observe these laws, and in the name of reason and humanity to end the slaughter in Korea could not be pooh-poohed as mere "Soviet propaganda." Besides, Vishinsky proposed establishment of a new UN commission to settle immediately

West Europe Wary Of U. S. Slurs on Soviet CP Congress

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR

THE CHARGE is made on Voice of America and in the U. S. press that Soviet leaders are working diabolically to divide the U. S. from its allies. That, we are told, is the meaning of Stalin's recent book, "The Economic Problems of Socialism," and of the decisions of the 19th Congress of the CPSU.

Exactly who and what is dividing the U. S. from its allies in western Europe can be judged by this very response to recent statements of Soviet leaders. There's a fascinating division of opinion between the spokesman for U. S. policy and the spokesman of its west European allies. They differ most sharply in their attitude towards Stalin's work on political economy. They differ in their interpretations of the 19th Congress of the CPSU.

You can see this among the diplomats from capitalist countries stationed in Moscow. You can see it by comparing the British Broadcasting Corp. with the Voice of America, or the New York press with that of London and Paris.

TAKE the response of west European diplomats, as well as those from the far and middle east, to Time magazine. Quite proudly the U. S. embassy distributes Time to all western embassies, as a mirror of the Washington and Wall Street mind. Most west European diplomats here are too sophisticated to interpret Luce's ludicrous lucubrations as the mind of the American people. Frankly when Time dismissed Stalin's work as "gobble-dy-gook"—without fail most western European diplomats here were horrified.

While Time can dismiss Stalin's work with an arrogance nurtured by ignorance western diplomats burned the midnight oil over it. There is meaningful coincidence in the fact that two western diplomats referred me to an editorial in the British New Statesman and Nation as expressing their own views on Stalin's "Economic Prob-

lems of Socialism." That editorial admitted bluntly that the Soviet Union has gained undisputed initiative in world affairs. It expressed a view which has been accepted by most of the capitalist press of Britain, France and other Atlantic Pact countries, that western Europe faces no military threat from the Soviet Union. And the New Statesman and Nation declared that the policy of "containment" and economic warfare against eastern Europe and China is bankrupt.

IT'S no exaggeration to say that while Washington is content to let the obscurantism of Time magazine to express its viewpoint, there isn't a west European government (with the exception of Franco's regime) that is satisfied with Washington's reactions to the new statements from Soviet leaders.

"We mustn't let the Kremlin divide us," the New York Times shouts across the ocean to its Atlantic Pact partners. And here's what newspapers from the London Times to the Paris Mond are shouting back across the Atlantic: "But what do you want from us since Russia refuses to do what Washington says it is already doing?" Russia refuses to mobilize for war. It refuses to militarize its economy. It refuses to gobble up its small capitalist neighbors, like Finland for example.

THERE ISN'T a western capitalist country which doesn't envy Finland for its trade agreement with the Soviet Union and the Peoples Democracies. Finland is guaranteed a market for its industrial goods, including goods from new industries which came into existence as a result of previous reparation payments. Finland is guaranteed raw materials. Finland doesn't have to pay dollars for the things it needs. It can trade on a basis of equality and mutual advantage with the socialist countries. And those are just the conditions all the other west European countries want.

"Don't let the Russian split our ranks," Washington screams back. "Add another year to your military service. Add 20 percent more to your military budget. Stop selling goods to the east even though you may have to close down factories which turn out those goods. Stop buying goods from the east and buy them from us, for dollars."

So things aren't only "all quiet in the Kremlin." You can also hear a chuckling coming over the red brick walls, because the very people who shout "don't let the Kremlin split us up" are doing all the splitting.

African People Challenge Sweeping Denial of Rights

Mass Meeting Here Nov. 30 Will Rally Support

THE PATIENCE of Africa has been exhausted. This is the meaning of the news out of West Africa, Tunisia, Morocco, South Africa, and most recently Kenya.

In the Union of South Africa, the African National Congress is continuing to lead eight million Africans in the Campaign of Defiance of Unjust Laws. More than 6,000 participants have been arrested in demonstrations in Johannesburg, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Durban, and Kimberley.

And only a few days ago fourteen deaths were added to the scores of heroic African workers who have been murdered and wounded by the fascist Malan police.

What is apparently the feeling of all African peoples today has been put into words by Dr. Z. K. Matthews, one of the national leaders of the African Congress, whose son is one of the 28 National Congress leaders who are facing trial in South Africa for their leadership of the Defiance Campaign.

Dr. Matthews, himself the son of a diamond laborer, is in the United States as a visiting professor at New York's Union Theological Seminary.

HE EXPLAINED the South African struggle to a New York paper this way:

"We have no alternative... we have tried various methods to bring about the liberation of the African people. We sent a delegation (Continued on Page 7)

A Letter to All Our Readers

The Worker

35 East 12th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

20 STREET BUREAU BUILDING

Dear Friends:

So thought of sending you the one subscribers a personal letter. But the work and expense involved are enormous, and so we are taking this method of writing. It gives non-subscribers a chance to read it, too.

For the past five weeks, we have been out to raise \$20,000 to keep going until the end of the year. Such an effort is necessary for a paper like ours. Most newspapers get from 75 percent to 80 percent of their income from advertising. We can't, because big business controls the bulk of this advertising and we are devoted to fighting against the program of war, repression, jim-crow, and robbing of the working people and small farmers.

By the time you get this, we hope to have raised close to \$20,000. The hundreds upon hundreds of contributions and letters of devotion we have received from workers, farmers, small businessmen and professionals from every part of our land have been an immense experience which we will later share with you in greater detail.

But despite the response so far, our situation is a most serious one. How difficult it is to keep a paper going today if it criticizes the war policies of big business in any way, is shown by the recent closing of the New York Daily Compass.

We who write and edit this paper are proud that we share it with such readers, and have your loyal support. We know it is because we are at one with you in our determination that the money power that rules this land shall not continue to lead us into war or fascism; that its policies of jim-crow, of union busting, of picking our pockets shall not prevail.

We still have another \$20,000 to obtain to keep going until the end of the year. We know we can get it -- if every reader takes part in the campaign. So far, those who have done so are only a small portion of our entire readership.

We urge you to put your contribution in an envelope without delay whether it be ten or five, or even less -- and send it to us at P.O. BOX 126, COOPER STATION, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

We ask, too, that you get contributions from friends, shopmates, lodge brothers and sisters, neighbors. With your full cooperation, we will meet our need, and keep going.

THE EDITORS

AND:GJO:NY

Eisenhower's Firm Of Lodge & Dodge

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON

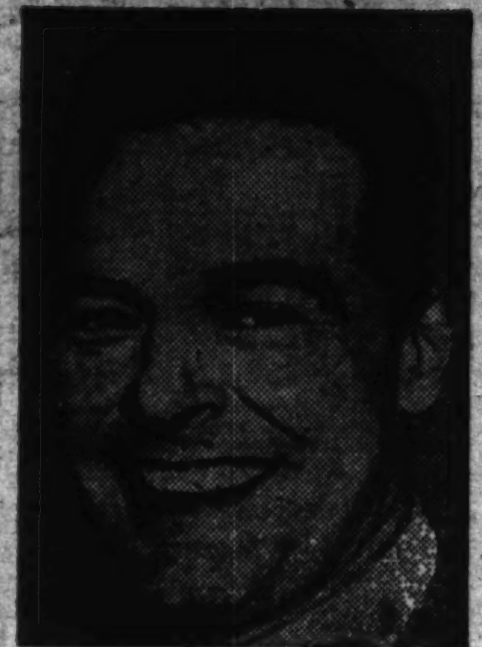
THE FIRM of Lodge & Dodge opened business here this week as the Washington representatives of President-Elect Eisenhower. Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., will represent Eisenhower in dealings with most government agencies which the General will take over Jan. 20. Joseph M. Dodge, banker and international finance rigger, will represent Eisenhower at the budget bureau.

Although Dodge formerly never worked so closely with Lodge, nor Lodge with Dodge, both men have been agents for the same principal for a long time. That principal is Wall Street, and if it is necessary to be explicit, the House of Morgan and the Rockefeller interests.

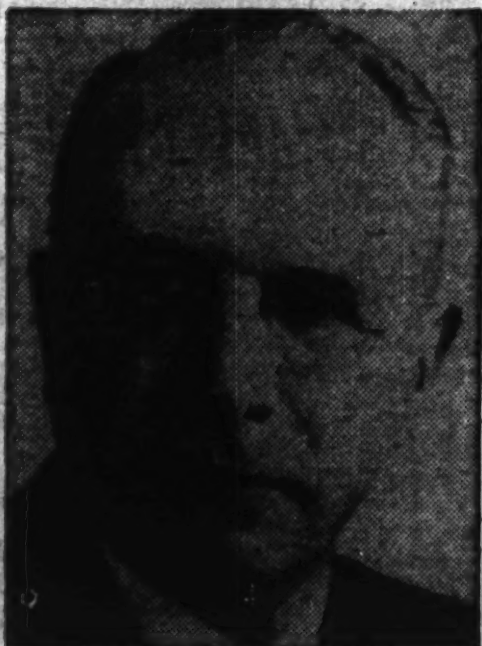
DODGE is president of The Detroit Bank which he helped establish after a successful career with the First National Bank of Detroit and the Detroit National Bank. He is also a director of the Chrysler Corporation, the Standard Accident Life Insurance Co., and the Equitable Life Insurance Co.

On the board of Dodge's bank sits a representative of Nash Kelvinator, and through that connection, Dodge is tied in with Chase National Bank, (Rockefeller), and Sullivan and Cromwell, which is the law firm of John Foster Dulles.

Through Standard Accident Insurance Co., Dodge is connected with the Detroit Edison Co., Michigan Bell Telephone Co., the National Bank of Detroit and Guaranty Trust of New York. Straight lines lead from these companies to Bankers Trust where Philip Reed of General Electric and Thomas J. Watson, Jr., (Eisenhower's original backer) hold directorships.



HENRY CABOT LODGE



JOSEPH M. DODGE

AT MEETINGS of directors of the Chrysler Corporation Dodge rubs elbows with Juan Trippe of Pan-American World Airways. On the board of Equitable he meets with representatives of Aluminum Co. of America and the anti-labor Maytag Company.

Dodge had three important international assignments given him by the Democratic administration. On each of these he served his fellow directors extremely well.

As financial advisor to Gen. MacArthur in Japan, he insisted that the Japanese government eliminate all subsidies, raise taxes, balance the budget and restrict money supply.

AS A RESULT, according to the London Economist, he made himself extremely unpopular with Japanese businessmen and eventually had to be removed. But he had achieved his aim. Small, independent Japanese companies were bankrupted and were forced to surrender to the giant monopolies. The way was then open for private investments by U. S. firms. U. S. control of Japanese industry forged ahead.

As financial advisor to Gen. Lucius Clay in the American Military Government in Western Germany, Dodge performed a similar role. And U. S. private investments in West Germany are at an all-time high.

IN 1948 Dodge was entrusted by the State Department with negotiating an Austrian settlement with the Soviet Union. He did not secure an agreement, and the reason, no doubt, was his efforts to transform the whole of that partitioned country into a happy hunting-ground for his friends of Chase National Bank and Guaranty Trust Co.

If he is to become Eisenhower's director of the budget as newsmen here predict, his influence will be directed toward deflation, reduction in wages, elimination of subsidies to farmers and balancing the budget by high taxes on low-income groups.

THE OTHER MEMBER of the

Chain Letters to Eisenhower Ask for Korea Cease-Fire Now

By LESTER RODNEY

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, a majority of whom voted in desperation for Gen. Eisenhower on his promise to end the war in Korea, are in no mood to laugh off the President-elect's pledges as "campaign stuff" to be forgotten. They want the peace they were promised.

While the press began pouring out its advice to the people to forget the pledge to go to Korea and end the war, and to understand that if Eisenhower did go to Korea there was "no simple solution," a rising clamor by relatives of men in Korea, unionists, mothers, and folks writing to their local newspapers struck a very different note indeed. . . .

In Illinois relatives of men involved in the Korean War banded together in the Save Our Sons Committee opened a "Chain Letter to Ike" campaign for an immediate cease-fire. Said co-chairman Mrs. Florence Cowgill of Argo, Ill., in no uncertain manner:

PART of the chain letter to Ike being circulated to "Save Our Sons" members through the midwest reads: "Dear Ike: You promised to go to Korea in an attempt to end the war. You can best keep this pledge by declaring that if the present administration will not order an immediate cease-fire, you will do so upon your inauguration. It is wished that thousands of that sure wasn't there is no tidy

American youths continue to be maimed and killed over an issue, prisoner exchange, which can just as well be settled after the shooting stops. . . ."

The voice of the workingman, who gives his sons to the war and suffers a wage freeze at home while war profits soar, was also heard. Robert Bey, president and James Pinto, business manager of Local 758 International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, in the name of the union members, wired Eisenhower "Now that the election is over . . ." and insisted that he keep the pledge to go to Korea and bring the war to a speedy, peaceful conclusion.

A NATIONAL women's organization, the American Women for Peace, also called on Eisenhower to come through on his election pledges. Pointing out that an analysis of the election campaign showed 32 percent of the voters undecided until Ike went into his "I will go to Korea" song and dance, the organization called on the people "particularly upon women" to "enforce their will for peace by demanding of the President and the President-elect that they now make peace."

It is no secret that the record number of women voters was a direct reflection of the aroused desire for peace--and found majority expression for the candidate who promised more on peace. . . . and

Progressive Party To Meet on Election

Declaring that Eisenhower won because Stevenson and Truman refused to give the American people any hope of ending "the most unpopular war in our history," the Progressive Party has called a national committee meeting for the weekend of Nov. 29 and 30. The meeting will map a stepped up fight for peace and against the union-busting tactics of the Republican reactionaries.

Solution" Stevenson, who lost the election by thoroughly identifying himself with continuing and endless war in Korea.

THE AMERICAN PEACE Crusade, declaring that "a people's mandate for peace has been given to the government of our country," also registered the determination of local affiliated peace groups all through the land to make Ike "pay up."

Even the war press couldn't drown out the growing chorus. A letter in the NY World Telegram, an ardent Eisenhower paper, printed a letter from a reader--meaning it must have had hundreds or thousands from its readers just like it--which asked:

"Remembering so well your front page makeup of pre-election days showing the UN at rest while our boys were being killed in

Korea . . . where is your picture of Gen. Eisenhower playing golf, juxtaposed with a picture of the boys dying in Korea? If his much vaunted trip can save lives and bring an honorable end to hostilities as quickly as we were led to believe--why does he tarry in the sunny south? Can he have become so callous and indifferent now that he is elected? Let's go, Ike! Board that plane!"

It had become obvious by last week that to win the election Eisenhower had had to say much more than he and the rest of the war crowd was happy about. This was their dilemma--and the people's opportunity.

Westinghouse Office Workers Vote AFL

PITTSBURGH.

In an NLRB election here, Local 1526, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL, won representation of 29 salaried office and clerical workers at the Westinghouse Electric Corporation's Irwin plant. The Federation of Westinghouse Independent Salaried Unions, which had represented the workers, lost to the AFL union by a vote of 25 to 2.

In another NLRB election involving representation rights for three Westinghouse professional employees, with no union for opposition, the FWISU lost by failing to win a single vote.

(Continued on Page 7)

Unionists See Need Now of United Action

By Bernard Burton

LEADERS of all sections of the labor movement, pondering the meaning of the election results, agreed with the immediate reaction of Joseph Keenan, secretary-treasurer of the AFL Building Trades Department and formerly head of Labor's League for Political Education, the AFL's political arm. One day after the vote was in Keenan declared: "I think that the main thing in the Democratic defeat was the Korean war."

And virtually all-labor leaders also agreed that Washington would now be openly in the hands of the Taft-Hartley crowd, with Taft himself calling the pitches in Congress. The recognition was growing that labor must now gird itself for a tough fight ahead.

THE LABOR LEADERS, however, were not yet drawing full

lessons from the GOP victory, such as that stated by Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union:

"Labor will find out now, more than ever, that at all times it has to rely on its own economic and political strength and organization. It is to protect its gains and its rights—not on so-called 'deals' with politicians in power who are only interested in lining their own pockets and are willing to use labor to help them to do it. Or the common sense statement

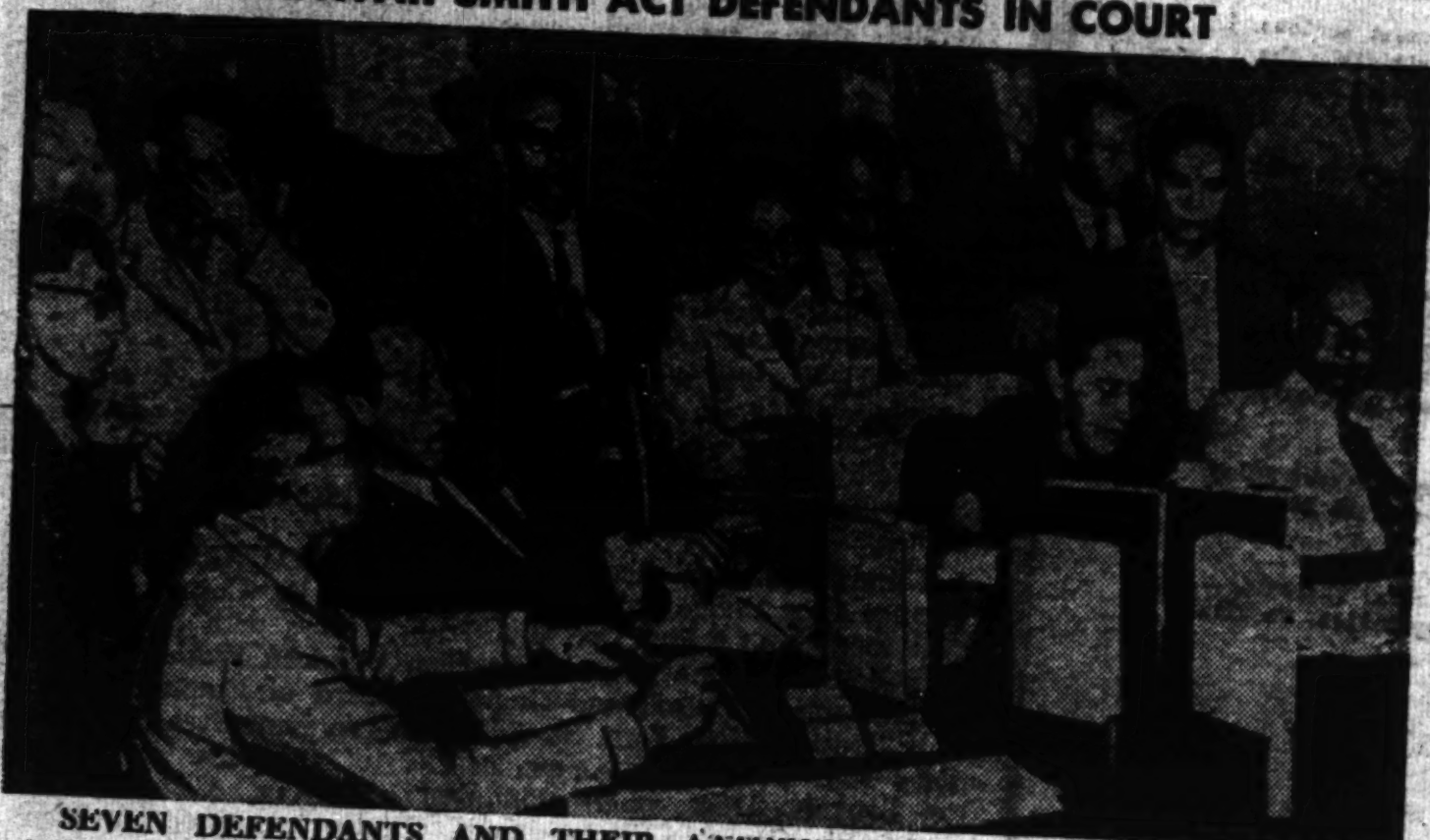
of Joe Johnson, secretary-treasurer of the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards:

"Now is the time for the working people to close ranks, unify for their own protection. The labor slogan—'An injury to one is an injury to all'—has more meaning than ever before."

BUT IT WAS CERTAIN that that Bridges' and Johnson's statements reflected widespread thinking in the ranks of the labor movement. For workers and their leaders all over the country recog-

(Continued on Page 6)

HAWAII SMITH ACT DEFENDANTS IN COURT



SEVEN DEFENDANTS AND THEIR ATTORNEYS are shown in Honolulu courtroom as they faced the court on Smith Act frameup charges. At the table are attorneys Meyer Symonds, Richard Gladstein, Harriet Bouslog and A. L. Wirin. Defendants (l. to r., rear): Dr. John Reinecke, Jack W. Hall, Jack Kimoto, Eileen Fujimoto, Koji Ariyoshi, Dwight Freeman and Charles Fujimoto. Defendants had previously asked a change of venue because manufactured prejudices and hysteria made a fair trial impossible.

Conduct Nelson Trial Amid Hate and Hysteria

By ART SHIELDS

DON'T VISIT the mines and the steel mills if you want to test the atmosphere of hate in which five workingclass leaders are being tried under the fascist Smith Act charges this week.

Redbaiting is falling flatter and flatter in the mines and the mills, where workers are worrying about milk for their babies. That is why no union miner nor steel worker was seated on the Federal jury panel from which the jury was being selected to try Steve Nelson, Ben Careathers, William Albertson, James Dolsen and Irving Weissman.

But the redbaiting went on violently outside. Judges, labor spies, Duquesne University lecturers and newspapers were trying to incite virulent hatred against Communists among prospective jurors.

ONE of the most active hate-mongers was Judge Blair F. Gunther of the Pennsylvania Superior Court, which is hearing Nelson's appeal against a 20-year sentence on charges of "sedition." Gunther is now trying to get Nelson railroaded for another five years. So he made a rabid anti-Communist speech in the Methodist Center as the selection of the jury to try the Communist leaders was about to begin. And the press featured his anti-Communist diatribes to impress all jury panel members.

The timing of the speech is part of the Pittsburgh frameup technique.

JUDGE GUNTHER boasted that the "Americans Battling Communism" society, which he headed for years, was demanding much stricter repression. The "ABC" society—which is backed by Big Business—got Nelson convicted. It now asks the banning of all "Communist" newspapers and the disbaring of progressive lawyers.

The American Battling Communism leader has powerful friends in the banks and the courts. One of them is Judge Harry M. Montgomery, "ABC" leader, who sentenced Nelson to prison (and who was voted down Nov. 4, in his race for the State Supreme Court).

Still other "ABC" friends may have gotten on the thought control jury panel, which was openly packed with the nominees of judges and prosecutors. But such possible supporters of the pro-fascist body were protected by a ruling of the Federal Trial Judge, Wm. Alvah Stewart, shortly before Gunther made his speech. Stewart ruled that no prospective juror could be asked whether he had ever given money to the anti-Communist society or been its member.

ANY SECRET Ku Kluxers in the jury box were likewise protected. Stewart turned down a motion by Ralph Powe, Negro defense attorney, to question jurors about their membership or past membership in the hooded lynch order.

The ruling was especially prejudicial to Ben Careathers, Negro leader, who has fought against Ku Kluxism in this city, where the

Klan was formerly a power, for many years.

Another associate of the "Americans Battling Communism" society has also been circulating slanders against Communists as the jury was about to be selected.

This was the labor spy, Matt Cvetic, who boasted last week that General Eisenhower is giving him a job as an anti-Communist "consultant" in the State Department, when he takes office.

THE GENERAL's "consultant" has a grimy record. Pittsburgh court files show that he once beat up his sister-in-law in a midnight assault, breaking her wrist and bruising her body.

Judge Gunther, however, liked his activities as an FBI spy among steel and electrical industry workers.

Gunther's "ABC" group has helped to finance him. And Cvetic, like the Judge, has been issuing anti-Communist statements to the press as the jury was about to be selected.

At the same time Duquesne University, a Catholic school, is conducting a highly publicized "Institute on Communism," which dishes out the usual misrepresentations of the Marxist workers movement. Press stories last week carried the anti-Communist fulminations of an Institute lecturer, Dr. Cyril Zbot, a political emigre from Eastern Europe.

These latest slanders were timed with the picking of the jury from a panel of 135 from which all but two Negroes and four trade unionists (none of them steel workers or miners) were screened.

None of these prospective jurors were being questioned about membership in any anti-Negro or anti-Jewish or anti-foreign or anti-labor organization.

Defer Convention; Sharp Fight on for Murray's CIO Office

By George Morris

PITTSBURGH THE CIO VICE PRESIDENTS' meeting Wednesday recommended to the executive board that the CIO convention be postponed to Dec. 1 and be held in Atlantic City.

The executive board was due to meet Friday, with approval virtually certain. The vice presidents also recommended that an executive board meeting be held in Atlantic City Nov. 29.

Another recommendation was for the release of the report of the late Philip Murray, which was to be delivered in Los Angeles, where the CIO convention had been originally scheduled for Nov. 14.

A statement by the vice presidents declared: "No other matters were discussed out of respect to the memory of the great American who led our organization."

The postponement in effect provides two more weeks during which campaign jockeying can be taken place for a successor to Murray's post.

The executive board of the United Steelworkers, which Murray also had headed, was due to meet Saturday to consider a new union president.

PHILIP MURRAY was buried at St. Anne's Cemetery near Pittsburgh, in the heart of the coal fields where a half century as youthful immigrant from Scotland he worked as a coal miner.

Many thousands paid final tribute to the head of the CIO and its steel union by passing by his bier. As soon as word was flashed of his death Sunday morning thousands of condolences were wired to his widow and the steel union.

Tribute came from prominent personalities in government, labor and even from the employers with

whom he often engaged in long wage negotiations or against whom he led strikes.

MURRAY was found dead of a heart attack in his hotel room in San Francisco where only eight hours earlier he addressed a dinner of the Western district convention of the United Steelworkers of America. He was in a jovial mood, quipped and told jokes as he retired to his room. He was to be awakened in the morning to catch a plane for Los Angeles where he was to begin meetings with CIO vice-presidents and executive board in preparation for the annual convention of the CIO scheduled to begin in that city next Monday. A bell boy found him dead 8:30 a.m. near his bed.

In the very period that thousands lined to view Murray's body, the CIO's nine vice-presidents met to discuss the CIO presidency and whether to go through with the CIO convention or postpone it.

THE AIR WAS FULL of sharp conflicts both on the presidency of the CIO and the steel union.

At Detroit, a special meeting of the executive board of the United Automobile Workers was called to develop a boom for Walter Reuther as CIO president. The steel union is reported pressing for Allan S. Haywood, now organizational director and executive vice-president. Others are mentioned as possible compromise candidates.

IN THE STEEL UNION, while secretary-treasurer David J. McDonald was believed strongly supported for the post, strong support is also building up for James Thimmes, union vice-president. Because of Murray's illness for several years and his effort to retire several times, there has been much behind-the-scenes maneuvering for both possible vacancies.

The obituaries that poured out for Murray with lavish praise for him, also graced the newspapers that often poured venom upon him as a labor leader. Conspicuous in the obituaries was much mention of his role as an anti-Communist and supporter of the Truman foreign policy. Conveniently forgotten

(Continued on Page 6)



MURRAY

Ford Local Asks CIO Convention Weigh Farmer-Labor Party

DETROIT, Mich.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL of Ford Local 600, speaking for 67,000 CIO automobile workers, unanimously adopted a resolution calling on the national CIO convention to discuss the setting up of a Farmer-Labor Party separate from the Republicans and Democrats. The resolution also proposed that CIO's Political Action Committee (PAC) meet to discuss the idea.

Discussion was opened up on the motion to this effect by Joe Berry, chief supporter of Walter Reuther in Local 600. Berry moved that the local itself set up a Farmer-Labor Party organization independent of the Democratic and Re-

publican parties. During the course of the debate, which was all for the resolution, it was amended by Mike Donnelly, who added the point that there should be a conference of all PAC groups in the local union and then the plan should be set up for a separate organization away from the Dems and GOP.

W. G. Grant, financial secretary of the local, then proposed an overall proposal that was adopted unanimously. That was to request the National CIO Convention in the name of the Ford workers to set up a Farmer-Labor Party nationally and that the National CIO PAC call meetings to set the wheels in motion on this.

Postoffice Permits This Anti-Semitism...

BUY GENTILE

DO THE JEWS REALLY DOMINATE AMERICAN BUSINESS?

YOU BET THEY DO. CHRISTIAN MEN ARE DRIVEN OUT OF MANY LINES OF BUSINESS ENTIRELY.

EASTERN EUROPEAN JEWS HAVE ALREADY BOUGHT UP THE MAIN BUSINESS SECTIONS OF THE LARGEST CITIES. NOW THEY'RE MOVING INTO THE SMALLER TOWNS.

HOW MANY STORES IN YOUR LOCALITY ARE JEW OWNED?

IN RECENT YEARS THE MAIN STREET OF VIRTUALLY EVERY MAJOR CITY IN THE U.S. HAS BEEN TAKEN OVER BY HORDES OF EUROPEAN JEWS, WHO ARE SLOWLY DRIVING GENTILE BUSINESS MEN INTO UNLESS IMMEDIATE ACTION IS TAKEN CHRISTIAN MERCHANTS WILL BE OF BUSINESS AND COMMERCE ALTOGETHER.

BOYCOTT JEW STORES

BUSINESS REPLY ENVELOPE
Post Office Permit No. 2928 Sub. 349 P. L. S. R., Los Angeles, Calif.

FRANK L. BRITTON
Box 15745, Crenshaw Station
Los Angeles 8, California

Postage Will be Paid by Addressee

... But Bans Mails to Soviet Magazines

The Post Office Department finds it perfectly okay for Nazi-like anti-Semitic propaganda, such as that reproduced above, to go through the mails. But it interferes with even scholarly publications going through the mails if they come from the Soviet Union, the Peoples Democracies of Eastern Europe or China. The American Civil Liberties Union last week issued a strong protest against the policy of the Post Office in deciding what subscribers may receive Soviet publications. The ACLU charged the department with acting as "judges of academic standards" by determining to which institutions or researchers Soviet publications will be delivered.

Freedom for anti-Semitic propaganda and censorship over informational and scholarly material has become typical of government policy. Other government departments reveal similar cold war-inspired policies, notably the Immigration Bureau of the Justice Department. It was disclosed last week that 4,000 former Nazis will be admitted to the U. S. Under the McCarran-Walter law, however, most of the victims of Nazis are barred from entry, while trade union and peace leaders face denaturalization and deportation proceedings.

A Great American Woman Faces Her Accusers

By MILTON HOWARD

ALL THROUGH this week, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, sat calmly in the witness chair (Oh! shame to our America that it is she and not her accusers who sit in the dock) and tried to explain to an ambitious government prosecutor and a carefully screened jury the noble, human goals of Marxism and the Communist Party.

This is a spectacle that has to be seen to be believed. For the only "evidence" that the government can muster in this weird heresy hunt is books, pamphlets, and the hidden thoughts of the defendants as outlined by paid stoolpigeons.

During this week, our Elizabeth, in whose heart there could not be a mean thought or malicious deed, whose spirit vibrates with anger only at those things which degrade humanity like poverty and war, unfolded for the prosecutor and jury—and the whole United States—the vision of an America in which there would be no poverty or war because no man or class would live off the sweat and labor of another.

She explained and explained with that wonderful patience of hers, which none of the trickeries of the inquisitors could ruffle, that it is not the people, not the working-class, not the Marxists or the Communists who seek violence, who practice violence, or who teach and advocate it. On the contrary, everything in the ever-changing Marxian social science shows that the working-class and its parties seeks to unite under one democratic banner the vast majority of the people for a peaceful social change to Socialism. This can only come about through the decision of the majority of the working class, she proved.

WHAT IS a revolution, the government prosecutor asked her, thinking that he had here his mortal question on which he can hurl these eleven men and women into prison for five years.

BUT OUR ELIZABETH,



Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

rooted in American history far more than any of her traducers ever could be, patiently explained that a revolution is nothing like the miserable caricature of an armed, secret coup d'etat organized by a handful against the will of the nation or against its interests.

On the contrary, though this is the stupid picture invented by the prosecution and its stoolies to deceive America, a revolution is a basic social change demanded by the people, and made necessary by the needs of the nation.

Far from being a "conspiracy" to "advocate" a "revolution" in the government's sense, the Communists seek to reach and get the support of millions on millions of their fellow-Americans, she showed. For only in this way can the great social change to the common ownership of the means of production be carried out.

This social change to a higher democracy and to an America which has abolished poverty and war is pictured by the government in such gory terms, through the most outrageous twisting of facts, and through its ludicrous argument that any and all documents or articles ever written must be viewed as seditious books to be followed by

Communists in the USA of 1952 without regard to time or place.

*

OUR ELIZABETH, on the witness stand now for more than 20 consecutive days, aroused the curiosity of Judge Dimock when she described the goal of a higher democracy in America when it will be the working people, Negro people, farmers, professional scientists, etc. who would be in the halls of Congress, the white House, etc.

"How will you keep out the generals and the lawyers," Judge Dimock asked, referring to Gurley Flynn's remark that this kind of gent now monopolizes the running of the government. "The people may not keep them out altogether," Elizabeth replied, turning to the judge, "but they surely would take away from the monopoly they now possess."

And one caught a glimpse of the great America that history has in the making when it will be the Negro steel worker of Alabama, the miners of Illinois, the dirt farmers and the workers of the auto foundries of Detroit who will be governing and running the nation which their labor had built up to its present tremendous industrial capacity.

Could such an America hurl its boys into a war to crush the people of Korea six thousand miles from our shores?

Could such an America spend 60 billion dollars a year for guns, cannon and atom bombs while spending less than one tenth of this amount in the federal budget for human welfare?

The cross-examination of the government continued as the week ended at the U. S. Court behind the Municipal Building at City Hall. No malice, no twisting of forgotten articles, obsolete documents, or distorted classics could shake the patriotic vision of a happier America starting from here and now, which this great American woman so bravely presents to her country, and for which she and her colleagues face five years in prison.

The Worker

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW PRESS, INC., 35 E. 13th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALexander 4-7264. Cable Address: "Globe," New York, N. Y.

President — Joseph Dorman; Secretary-Treasurer — Charles J. Hendley

SUBSCRIPTION RATES			
(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	\$4.75	\$8.50	\$16.00
DAILY WORKER	4.00	7.00	12.00
THE WORKER (Manhattan and Bronx)	1.00	1.50	2.50
Single Copies			
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	5.25	2.00	10.00
DAILY WORKER	4.50	2.00	10.00
THE WORKER	1.50	2.50	2.50

LABOR AND NEW TAXES

WATCH OUT FOR that new federal budget which is being hatched now.

Though Eisenhower got elected on what the people thought was a pledge to bring peace in Korea—which he has no intention of doing unless forced by the country to do so—the Big Business forces who control both the old parties are rushing new attacks on the pocketbooks of the people.

Thus, Eisenhower's first act has been to appoint a Detroit banker and industrialist, Joseph Dodge, former president of the American Bankers Association, to start the ball rolling on the Federal budget. From all sides, one hears the smug predictions of the big trusts and the labor-haters that there will have to be "savings" in the budget and "sacrifices" by labor.

As we know, the Truman budgets have turned the lion's share of the federal budget over to the contract-hungry military. More than 65 percent of the budget now goes directly to the Pentagon, with the Big Business corporations getting the contracts. This comes out of the national income through income and excise (sales) taxes on the common man and his family.

But while millions of voters voted for peace and against the McCarthyite reaction, the drive in Washington is going in exactly the opposite direction. The notorious enemy of government spending for the popular welfare, Sen. Byrd (D-Va.), has already assured Eisenhower full Democratic support for "sound measures" in taxation and finance. We know what this means. It means new, huge concessions in taxes to the rich and the big trusts, with new heavy taxes on the common man, and slashes in all useful social services.

Now is the time for labor to begin to defend its pocket-book against new taxes, against any cuts in unemployment insurance or social security, and for real drastic cuts in the pork-barrel known as "defense."

On a local and state scale, all Congressmen should hear from united labor committees, trade unions, and people's groups on the kind of taxation they want and on the urgent need to end the crushing load of the 65 billion a year armaments expenditure. This is the biggest "waste" in the whole budget.

McCARRAN AND THE UN

NOW THE TOP KICKS of the "Communist peril" swindle are threatening to oust the United Nations from the United States.

The threat comes from the pro-Franco Sen. Pat McCarran, who got his start by helping to rob the Piute Indians (those very first "100 percent Americans") of their Nevada lands; and from Sen. Willis Smith, whose North Carolina white supremacist colleagues yesterday condemned a Negro to prison for allegedly "leering" at a white woman 60 feet away.

No wonder the McCarran immigration bill, which takes effect Dec. 24, will ban Communists but open the doors to the 4,000 former Hitlerites who have applied, and will expel and attempt to denaturalize millions of democratic citizens. It is opening the gates to the fascist traitors who fear to face the people in their own countries.

Could it be that the McCarran-Smith threat to oust the United Nations is because that international organization is beginning to reflect the world's growing wrath against the fascists, colonialists and fascist war-makers?

If such is the budding intent of the war-profiteering billionaires, they should think again: the expulsion of the UN from the United States would actually mean the further isolation of the United States from the world.

But this glimpse of the ultimate aim of the McCarran program should stimulate the drive to nullify the evil legislation of this evil old man, and to strip him and his kind of the power to bring an irreparable catastrophe upon the American people.

A Program to Defend America

- For a cease-fire in Korea. For a Big Five pact of peace.
- For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.
- For restoration of the Bill of Rights: An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.
- End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people—for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and an FEPC.

Memorial Nov. 21 To Pete Cacchione

Brooklynites will mark the fifth anniversary of the death of Councilman Peter V. Cacchione at a memorial meeting Friday evening, Nov. 21, at Aperia Manor, 813 Kings Highway.

Councilman Cacchione, outstanding Communist leader and the first Communist official to be elected in New York City, died suddenly on Nov. 6, 1947.

In his six years' service in the Council, he established a magnificent record as a fighter for the economic needs of his working class constituents and for an end to all discrimination in New York.

He led the campaign against fare increases, for decent relief standards, decent housing and schools, against police brutality directed at Negro and Puerto Rican people in particular, etc.

UNIONISTS SEE THE NEED NOW OF UNITED ACTION

(Continued from Page 4)

nized at the very least that with Wall Street's favorite choice in the White House and a Taft-controlled Congress, the period of false beliefs that labor had a "friend" in Washington had come to an end. Already reports from every industrial center indicated that the employers were getting more arrogant against unions and union committees.

Thus, Frank X. Martel, president of the powerful Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor, warned: "The Taft-Hartley Act will be in the hands of Taft. Further anti-labor legislation may force a regrouping of labor's ranks in this country."

THE 67,000-MEMBER Ford local of the CIO United Automobile Workers carried this idea to its logical conclusion when the local's General Council adopted a

resolution calling on the coming CIO convention to discuss the idea of setting up a Farmer-Labor party independent of the old parties. It also urged that the CIO's Political Action Committee (PAC) meet to consider this question.

Analyzing the failure of CIO and AFL top leaders to swing more votes behind Stevenson, the UE News, paper of the United Electrical Workers, declared editorially, "How could a labor political action campaign succeed when its leadership, bound in advance to the Democratic Party, could not campaign for peace, or for lower taxes, or for lower prices, or for an end to huge armaments budgets—or even for an end to the wage freeze? In view of it bankruptcy on these—the great issues that decided the election—AFL and CIO campaigning on the issue of the Taft-Hartley Act became a mockery."

THIS, HOWEVER, does not mean that labor political action must be a failure, the UE News declared. The issues of the campaign are still with us and were not settled by the election.

"The need for political activity by labor was never greater than today, but it must be united political activity around the issues that affect the lives and well-being of organized labor's membership—not as during the past four years, a political tailing after a political party controlled by employers, not working people. There can be no doubt that the issues facing the people will create many opportunities for such genuine, united labor political action, and in the not far distant future."

MOST CIO AND AFL LABOR leaders, however, while recognizing that Korea, high prices and taxes and the wage freeze, were the cause of Stevenson's defeat and that Washington was now in the hands of an open anti-labor cabal, were adopting a cautious wait-and-see attitude.

This was true for expressions

Murray and CIO

(Continued from Page 4)
was the 1936-46 decade in Murray's life when he was under very sharp attack in the press and from most radio commentators and the hierarchy to which in recent years he has been strongly attached.

THOSE WERE THE YEARS when Murray as director of the steel drive sought and received the cooperation of the left especially for the most difficult and dangerous open shop areas. In those days he took the role of unifier of all forces, left to right, in the steel organizing campaign. He often denounced the witchhunters.

As CIO leader after his break with John L. Lewis, Murray until 1946 was also the unifier of the left and right both in the leadership and policies of the CIO. Until he switched to the Truman Doctrine policy, he was a strong upholder of the Roosevelt peace policy and the possibility of peaceful co-existence of the socialist and capitalist countries. Much of his writing and speeches carried that line.

Murray was also one of the founders of the World Federation of Trade Unions although he personally did not take part in its conferences. He had high praise for its work as late as 1947. He also paid high tribute to the CIO's delegation to the Soviet Union and a guest of the Soviet labor movement and wrote a preface to its report.

While progressives in general found much in Murray's position of recent years to disagree with and there were some very sharp clashes leading to the exclusion of the progressive-led unions from the CIO, many will not forget the years when he united the forces for the steel organizing drive and maintained the CIO as a unified force during the war against fascism.

that had already come forth such as from Advance, paper of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and from Patrick Gorman, secretary-treasurer of the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen. Gorman, however, put it this way: "Post-election strategy will demand that the labor leaders come to terms with Gen. Eisenhower, who was astute enough to leave the door open, or take the road which may lead to a third party."

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD, CIO executive vice president and regarded by many as a likely successor to the late Philip Murray's post as CIO president, warned at an 11-state conference of the CIO Steelworkers in San Francisco that "the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers are going to demand their pound of flesh." Haywood deplored the end of a period of "great human gains." He did not, however, draw any other lessons from the Democratic defeat and continued to defend the Korean war and other issues on which the electorate repudiated Stevenson.

Haywood, at that conference did not go as far as Walter Burke of Milwaukee, director of District 32 of the Steel Union. Burke, regretting that labor "will learn now what it means to operate without" what he called a "friend in the White House," said: "In the final analysis, however, that might turn out to be a good thing. We have been inclined to rely upon our friends in government."

"We are going to learn the value of a strong union, because we will have nothing else to rely upon but our own strength."

The Garment Labor Peace Committee invites you to a

RALLY FOR PEACE IN KOREA NOW

Wed. Eve., Nov. 19th
Yugoslav-American Hall
405 W. 41st St.

Guest Speakers:
Mrs. Ealanta Goode Robeson
Mr. Albert Perzatti
Entertainment: Leon Bibb
6:30 P.M. — Adm. 50c

BOOKINGS OPEN FOR FALL AND WINTER

We're 2 blocks off Times
Square—within easy reach
Call or see us for
Conferences, Rehearsals, Plays,
Movies, Dances, Banquets,
Meetings or Wedding Receptions
Yugoslav American Home
405 W. 41 Street — LO 4-8356

what's on SATURDAY

Manhattan
CLUB CINEMA presents "The Quiet One," Sidney Myer's prize-winning story on a subtle theme sensitively filmed. Friday and Saturday, 2 showings, 8:30 and 11 p.m. Sunday 3 showings 8:30 and 10:30. Social from 10 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members.
"ANOTHER PARTY!!" Another evening of wonderful fun! Come to an American-Soviet Friendship Party on Saturday, Nov. 15. There'll be some marvelous surprise entertainment, Russian dishes, dancing, and a chance to meet new and old friends. The place is the new, warm atmosphere of Club Jefferson at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 975 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.). Contr. \$1.
Bronx
MOVIE PARTY — "Distant Journey" (Czechoslovakia) and "Boundary Line" (short), plus social and folk dancing. Sat., Nov. 15, 8:30 p.m. Bainbridge Club, A.F.F. 3230 Bainbridge Ave. (295th St., IND, D train). Sub. \$1.

SUNDAY

Manhattan
CLUB CINEMA presents "The Quiet One," Sidney Myer's prize-winning story on a subtle theme sensitively filmed. Friday and Saturday, 2 showings, 8:30 and 11 p.m.

JOHN'S RESTAURANT

of a strong union, because we will have nothing else to rely upon but our own strength."

Hold Pre-Bazaar Exhibit Saturday

An exhibit will be held this Saturday of some of the colorful, practical gift items to be sold at the Annual Labor Bazaar, it is announced by Dorothy Epstein, bazaar manager.

The Labor Bazaar will be held at the St. Nicholas Arena Dec. 11-14 under the auspices of the American Labor Party. All proceeds go to combat anti-Semitism, Jim Crow and all forms of discrimination.

CLEMENCY RALLY

Hear:
B. Z. GOLDBERG
ALBERT KAHN
Mrs. MORTON SOBELL
Leaders of Jewish, trade union, and religious groups

ENTERTAINMENT:
Lill Goodman, Noted Singer
Dramatic Presentation

WEDNESDAY
November 30
at 8:00 P.M.

New Terrace Garden

177th St. Sta. — Lex. White Plains Line
2145 Boston Road, Bronx
ADMISSION: 50 CENTS

Write to President Truman
Tell him:
Save the Rosenbergs!

Auspices:
Bronx Committee to Secure
Justice in the Rosenberg Case
1050 Sixth Ave., New York 18
BR 9-9094

p.m. Sunday 2 showings 8:30 and 10:30. Social from 10 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members.

SUNDAY FORUM presents Stalin's New Document, "Economic Problems of Socialism" on Sunday, Nov. 16, at 8:15 p.m. Speakers: David Goldway, chairman; Alexander Trachtenberg, Refreshments. Contr. \$1 (50c for students) at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 975 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.) N.Y.C.

"ARE WE READY for a People's Theater?" Forum — Actors reading one-act plays. Discussion Sunday 8 p.m., Nov. 16, 77 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C. Subscription 50c.

COME AND BRING FRIENDS to a Forum on the subject: Problems in the Fight Against White Supremacy. It's Sunday afternoon, 3:30 to 6 p.m. at the Frederick Douglass School. Speakers: Pettis Perry and David Goldway. Entertainment. Refreshments. Questions and Discussion from the floor. At the Frederick Douglass Center, 124 W. 124th St. (nr. Lenox Ave.) Contr. 50c.

Bronx
DR. ANNETTE RUBINSTEIN will lecture on "The Significance of the Recent Elections" tonight at 8:30 p.m. at the Cooperative Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East. Auspices: Cooperative Library.

Brooklyn
MIKE GOLD, author and lecturer will speak on "Socialism and Empire in American Literature," Sunday, Nov. 16—8:30 p.m. at Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave.

Coming
CIVIL RIGHTS Holiday Bazaar at 77 Fifth Ave., Friday, Nov. 21—4-12 p.m., Sat., Nov. 22—1-11 p.m., Sun., Nov. 23, 1-11 p.m.

Marxist Books Make Permanent Gifts

Lenin's Selected Works—12 Vol. \$25.00—Now— \$19.95
History of the Communist Party of the U.S.
By William Z. Foster ————— 6.00
A Documentary History of the Negro People in the U.S.
By Herbert Aptheker ————— 6.00
The Hidden Heritage—By John Howard Lawson— 3.50

A Big Selection of Children's Books
Beautiful Holiday Cards

WORKERS BOOKSHOP

50 East 13th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

Write for Our New Catalogue

Open to 7 P.M.

Please add 10 cents a volume for postage

CIVIL RIGHTS THANKSGIVING HOLIDAY BAZAAR

Nov. 21, 22, 23

Fri. 4-12 P.M.,

Sat. Noon—11 P.M.

Sun. Noon—11 P.M.

77 FIFTH AVE., N.Y.

Unusual Bargains

Excellent Restaurant

SUNDAY FORUM presents . . .

Stalin's New Document
"ECONOMIC
PROBLEMS
of SOCIALISM"

Speaker: David Goldway
Chairman:
Alexander Trachtenberg

SUNDAY, NOV. 16th
At 8:15 P.M.

Refreshments — Contr. \$1.00
(1/2 Price for Students)

JEFFERSON SCHOOL
OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
575 6th Ave. (cor. 16 St.) N.Y.
WA 9-1000

AMERICAN WOMEN FOR PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP

Exposition

Booths of All Nationalities • Sale of Beautiful Articles

NOVEMBER 15-16 — 1:00 P.M.

Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41st St.

Saturday — 2:00 P.M. • Program for Children — 25¢

Sat. Evening — 7:00 P.M. • Costumes of All Nations

Program of Nationalities: Speaker: Mrs. Pauline Taylor

Sunday, November 16 — 3:00 P.M.

Entertainment • Music • Speaker: Mrs. Reiko Urabe

American Nationality Women

Women's Committee American-Soviet Friendship

American Women for Peace

Contribution \$1.00

Camp Unity Reunion Dance

— ON —
Thanksgiving Eve, Wed., Nov. 26

— AT —
Manhattan Center, 34th St. and 8th Ave.

\$1.25 in advance and \$2.00 at the door

Call AL 6-6966 for reservations

Eisenhower's Firm Of Lodge & Dodge

(Continued from Page 3) young Lodge defended imperialism in the following words:

"When Northern Man with his taste for doing and overcoming comes in contact with the Tropical Man, with his taste for submitting and enduring, the Tropical Man always submits. To rail against this purely natural phenomenon and to talk about right and wrong in connection with it is as fruitless as to rail against the change in seasons. . . . Many Orientals, responding to an immemorial tradition, regard tyranny as an essential attribute of government."

HOLDING THESE VIEWS, it is not surprising that Sen. Lodge gave enthusiastic support to U. S. aggression against Korea. Later in 1932 young Lodge took a leave of absence from the H-T to write a book which he published under the title, "The Cult of Weakness."

In a foreword he described his volume as a "plea for a return of governmental principles which will recognize the rights and welfare of the strong against the weak. . . ."

With Massachusetts big money behind him, Lodge came to the Senate in 1938 and soon distinguished himself for opposition to aiding Britain, to Lend-Lease and other win-the-war measures. Once

he tried to get the salary of the Ambassador to Moscow cut out of an appropriation bill because, he said, the U. S. was financing the Soviet Union in the Finnish war.

AN AFL STUDY of his voting record from 1947 through 1952 shows that he constantly supported Taft-Hartley. He voted for a bill denying portal-to-portal wages to workers. He was wrong in his votes on social security and federal aid to education, school construction and medical school aid. He was wrong on rent and price controls and price rollbacks.

All of which should be enough to establish that the firm of Lodge & Dodge need expect no internal disagreements nor dissension. As partners, they were made for each other. Thus, when the firm goes on the rocks, as it most assuredly will, the reason will lie with the refusal of the people of the United States, of Europe and the vast colonial and dependent countries, to accept the shoddy imperialism which constitutes their merchandise.

African People

(Continued from Page 2) to the Peace Conference in 1919 only to find out that President Wilson's principle of the self-determination of small nations didn't apply to Africa. . . .

"In South Africa itself, deputations, representation, petitions and resolutions to successive governments have produced no results and even appeal to white public opinion through the press, through cooperation in local, provincial or national organizations have failed to ameliorate our oppression. . . ."

"So we launched our campaign. . . . it is not easy to remain passive in a struggle like this, but we have done so."

THE IMPERIALISTS are doing everything in their power to keep the liberation movements of the African people from being "passive." The South African government police do not hesitate to fire on unarmed demonstrators. And in the newest and most explosive colonial movements on the continent, Kenya, the great Kikuyu people are leading the Kenya people in a movement to drive British imperialism out of Kenya forever.

THE STRUGGLE of the African peoples for freedom is not new. Their resistance to slavery and exploitation dates back to the earliest European invasions. And today they take inspiration from that historic African leaders declare:

"Ever since the Bantu encountered the Europeans on the banks of the Great Fish River (in the 1600's) . . . they have struggled for equal rights in the land of their birth. They will continue that struggle."

THROUGHOUT the world all oppressed and democratic peoples are taking courage from the developments in Africa. In the United States the Negro press has been filled in recent weeks with news of the Continent. In Harlem a United Citizen's Committee for Solidarity with South Africa Resistance has been formed and will stage a solidarity rally on Sunday, Nov. 30, at Rockland Palace, called a Salute to South Africa. The rally will feature eminent authorities on Africa and a unique African cultural presentation in which the African National Anthem sung by millions of Africans fighting for their freedom today, will be heard in New York for the first time. Paul Robeson will be one of the featured artists on the program. Proceeds of the rally are to be used to give direct assistance to the South African people's struggle and to further the work of rallying the American people in support of the Africans' fight for freedom. Tickets at \$1.20 are available at the office of "Freedom" or the Committee at 33 W. 125th St.

Social Sunday By Children of Foreign-Born

A Get Acquainted Social for the children of parents facing deportation will be held Sunday, 2:30 p.m., at the Yugoslav-American Hall, 405 W. 41 St., under the auspices of the Sons and Daughters of the Foreign Born in the Fight Against Deportation.

Admission is 50c. Headquarters of the Sons and Daughters are at 23 W. 26 St. MU 4-3458.

Peace Is Theme Of Weekend Fete

A GALA EXPOSITION by American women of various national origins will this weekend mark the 19th anniversary of diplomatic relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union. The Saturday and Sunday program at Yugoslav-American Hall, 405 W. 41 St., will be based on the theme of peace and friendship among all nations.

Sponsored by a group of women's organizations, the exposition will feature a special children's program of movies, dances, and an original puppet show from 2 to 4 p.m. Saturday. Saturday evening and continuously through Sunday there will be songs and folk dances of many nations.

In addition to the program of entertainment, each national group will exhibit the handicrafts and articles for which they are famed.

BACK TO 1932

DETROIT (FP).—"This takes us back to 1932," gasped Attorney D. Charles Marston, when Circuit Judge Moynihan, without giving the striking Utility Workers notice, gave the Detroit Edison Co. everything it wanted in an anti-union injunction.

Harisiades, Family Leave For Poland

Peter Harisiades, his American citizen wife and two American-born children, Irene, 13 and George 8, left the U. S. yesterday for Poland aboard the SS Oslo Fjord, it was announced yesterday by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Harisiades, who lived in the U. S. for 37 years, has spent the last six years fighting deportation to his country of birth, Greece, where he faced physical persecution.

Deportation proceedings were initiated against him by the Department of Justice on charges of past membership in the Communist Party. His case, a test case, went to the Supreme Court and on March 10, 1952, that court, in a 6 to 2 decision, ruled against him.

Aware that Harisiades faced death if deported to Greece, the Polish government offered political asylum to him and his family and the opportunity to start life anew.

During the 35 years he has lived in this country, Harisiades made many contributions. During the 1930's he was a leader of textile workers and an active figure in several of the big New England textile strikes. During the second world war, he was instrumental in the rallying of Greek-Americans behind the war effort and won special commendation.



THE CONTEST IS EXTENDED MORE TIME TO WORK ON YOUR GARMENT

MILL END IMPORT, a budget wise, imported FABRIC SHOP which is servicing readers of this paper is sponsoring a wonderful SEWING CONTEST—you make your own garment—for your own use. The PRIZES for the BEST MADE GARMENT, which is sure to appeal to the many smart readers "who sew their own clothes" and save.

THE EASY RULES are:

- 1—Your fabric, of your own choice must be purchased at Mill Ends before Monday, Dec. 8.
- 2—You must clip this story to the sales check with your purchase.
- 3—You can make a dress, suit, coat, evening gown, slacks or negligee.
- 4—Blouse or skirt alone will not be accepted, only if the two are combined as an ensemble.
- 5—One complete hour of sewing of your garment must be done with all contestants on a night when winner of the contest will be judged.
- 6—JUDGING WILL BE DONE ON MONDAY, DEC. 22, place to be announced.
- 7—GARMENTS will be judged on Workmanship, Finishing Touches, Fit and Work.

*Neither Quality or Quantity of fabric will be judged.

PRIZES:

- 1—Best made garment will be given SUIT — your own choice of fabric — our tailor will make it up for you.
- 2—A piece of suiting of your own choice.
- 3—Silk of your own choice for dress or gown.
- 4—Silk for a dress — we choose this.

Panel of 5 Judges—2 Modists, 2 Dressmakers from factories, 1 Representative from the Daily Worker.

NO EMPLOYEE OF THE DAILY WORKER STAFF OR THEIR FAMILIES ARE ELIGIBLE, NOR ANY EMPLOYEE OF MILL END IMPORTS.

MILL END IMPORTS — 799 B'WAY — ROOM 206

Because You Requested Them
The Jefferson School Announces
Its Special 5-Session Courses
Registration Starts Nov. 10th
Classes Begin Nov. 17th

A few of the courses offered:
Pavlov and the Struggle Against Freudianism—Harry K. Wells
Soviet Music—Sidney Finkelstein
And many more courses to choose from.

Brochures can be obtained in the office of
Jefferson School of Social Science
575 5th Ave. (cor. 16 St.) WA 9-1600

DO YOUR XMAS SHOPPING of Imported Linens

This Month and Save

Sale on now at

STANLEY THEATRE
586 7th Ave.

A large selection of Table Cloths, Sets with Napkins, Kitchen Towels, Guest Towels, Pillow Cases in all colors and sizes.

Bring this coupon and you will get a 10% reduction on all items.

Classified Ads

APARTMENT FOR RENT

APARTMENT for rent—downtown Hoboken, 3 rooms, bath. Call LO 8-6397.

APARTMENT TO SHARE

WILL share my handsome downtown apt. with woman, references, or rent a room with use of apt. All modern conveniences. Write Box 410, The Worker.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT

EXTRA ROOM, large apartment. Male. All privileges, \$10 weekly. Box 111, The Worker.

PRIVATE entrance, room in our apt., excellent location in Village, share kitchen and equipment. Young woman, \$11; Call WA 9-0465.

3 ROOMS, bedroom and parlor, no cooking. RT. Subway—BU 2-6070.

OFFERED FOR SALE

SPARE Desks, Chairs, Automatic Mimeograph Machine, Etc. Reasonable. Call at CRO Office. Anytime between 9-5 p.m. 23 W. 26th St., N. Y. C.

A-B DICK ELECTRIC MIMEOGRAPH with automatic interleaf. Inquire Box 400, Daily Worker.

ATTRACTIVE RUGS, 9 x 12. New and Used; also large stock carpets slightly used, red, green, blue, plain and figured; especially suitable for stairs, halls and foyers. \$2.00 and \$3.00 per yard. Broadway Carpet Service, 1908 Amsterdam Ave., N. Y. C. (at 187th St.)

APPLIANCES

PORTABLE SEWING MACHINE—round bobbin—Reg. \$99.95. Spec. \$69.95—price includes home instruction and service with 20 year guarantee. Full set of attachments. Standard Brand Distrib., 143 Fourth Avenue (13th-14th St.) GR 3-7819. Free 30 min. Parking.

SOMETHING NEW ANTIQUE JEWELRY AT BUDGET PRICES STANDARD BRAND DISTRIBUTORS 143 Fourth Ave. (13th & 14th Sts.) GR 3-7819

POSITION WANTED

SECRETARY, Young, 10 years legal, conscientious, hard worker, downtown \$75. Box 405, The Worker.

DRESSMAKER assistant—5 years experience wants to learn trade as apprentice with dressmaker in shop or with designer in factory. Box 409, The Worker.

SERVICES

(Painting)

PAINTING and decorating by Zeke. NAvarro 8-5344. ES 7-1451.

(Upholsterers)

CALL Hyacinth 8-7887 for sofa, rewebbed, relined, springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Comradely attention. Call mornings 9 to 1.

MOVING AND STORAGE

JIMMIE & SPIKE'S Moving and Pickup Service. City, beach and country. UN 8-7815 and UN 4-7707.

EAST COAST MOVING AND STORAGE, padded van, reasonable rates, prompt, courteous and experienced service. LU 4-7104.

MONUMENTS WEISS MONUMENTAL WORKS

1410 WASHINGTON AVE.
Cor. 17th St. Bronx 24, N. Y.



— International —
Reservations still available
Four-Day Thanksgiving Weekend
Cultural • Dancing
Programs • Nightly
Mark and Ray Dachinger
Louis Norman
WRITE OR PHONE NOW!
RIDGEFIELD (Conn.) 8-0242
N. Y. Office: AL 5-0202
Open all year around

Hi-Fidelity Radio Phonographs
Vector Laboratories
217 Third Avenue • GR 3-7686
New York 2, N. Y.
Sales • Installation • Service

Shopper's Guide

CARL JACK R.
BRODSKY
All kinds of insurance including automobile, fire, life, compensation, etc.
799 Broadway GR 5-3826

Moving and Storage
FRANK GIARAMITA
19 E. 9th St.
GR 7-2457
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

Restaurants
JADE MOUNTAIN
Air-Conditioned
197 SECOND AVENUE
Bet. 19 and 20 Sts. — GR 9-0444
Quality Chinese Food
Special Attention to Parties & Banquets



Garment Workers Peace Rally Wed.

New York garment workers in a rally for peace in Korea will hear Mrs. Eslanda Goode Robeson speak Wednesday on "Peace and Colonial Liberation" and Albert Pezzatti of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union discuss peace, trade and jobs.

The affair, which includes other prominent guest speakers and entertainment, will take place at the Yugoslav-American Hall, 405 W. 41st St. It is sponsored by the Garment Labor Peace Committee, a group of workers which has obtained a 97 percent favorable response to the ballot calling for an end to the shooting in Korea now with the POW issue to be settled peacefully.

Albany Drive to Cut Job Accident Benefits Hinted at Hearing

By MICHAEL SINGER

A legislative drive to cripple Workmen's Compensation benefits in New York State was foreshadowed this week in testimony given the Joint Legislative Committee on Industry and Labor, holding hearings at the State Building, 80 Centre St. Dr. Donald H. Davenport

competition from the west and south.

Dr. Davenport read a letter from an anonymous Ohio industrialist "cannased" by the Department to move his plant to New York. The industrialist replied he was paying \$4,641 in annual compensation taxes in Ohio, and claimed he would have to pay \$15,508 in New York State.

Davenport then made this subtle legislative suggestion,—"As good salesmen, our job is to sell."

The committee, headed by Republican majority leader Assemblyman Lee Mailler, who helped push the Hughes-Brees attack on Unemployment Insurance through the legislature, received no specific proposal, however, to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act downward.

Davenport did not criticize the current Workmen's Compensation Act nor did he proposed acceptance of conditions laid down by Big Business as a guarantee for moving in or remaining within the state. But his pointed comment of the "disadvantages" in the disability benefit act for industrialist enjoying lower tax rates elsewhere underscored reports that the Legislature intends to follow up its Hughes-Brees attack on Unemployment Insurance with a similar "amendment" to the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The ominous and subtle use of an Ohio industrialist's letter to camouflage the bipartisan possibility of a new "Hughes-Brees" law, followed Davenport's admission that the apparent "high level of prosperity" in the state "is not founded on solid rock."

"UPSTATE STAGNANCY"

The fact is, he told the committee, that "upstate stagnancy" in industry is "worrying" the state officials, and that while New York "gained more industry this year than last year it did not gain as

much as the country as a whole." In 1929, he asserted, the state accounted for 29 percent of the national personal income "but today it is only 16 percent."

Earlier Deputy Commissioner of Commerce A. J. Wossdell testified that "industrial mortality" here and in New England "worries me." Wossdell was blunter than Dr. Davenport, proposing "tax concessions and intensified promotional efforts" to attract industry.

Miss Jeanette Harris, vice-president of the Women's Trade Union League, submitted a proposed bill to tighten loose formulations in equal pay legislation for women. She charged there was "not much activity" by state investigators. As the law reads now, she pointed out, violations are not clearly defined.

An aide of Labor Commissioner

Walter-McCarran Dangers to Be Listed at Hearing

Hearings on dangers of the Walter-McCarran Law will comprise the opening session of a National Conference to Defend the Rights of Foreign Born Americans, it was announced here by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

The conference, under auspices of the American Committee, will be held in Detroit, Dec. 13 and 14.

Representatives from Mexican, Negro, trade union, religious and fraternal organizations have already asked to speak on how the McCarran-Walter Law affects their particular group.

Corsi later agreed that Miss Harris' proposal had merit. There was not a single recorded instance of employer violation of the equal pay law for women last year in the entire state, the Commissioners' office said.

Miss Harris also urged legislation establishing day care centers for children of working mothers.

Annual Labor Bazaar

BIGGEST AND BEST YET!

Shop and Save
at the

WOMEN'S HANDICRAFT BOOTH

Hand Knitted Gift Items

For
CHILDREN

Ballet
costumes

Dolls

Dresses

Jumpers

Skirts

For
WOMEN

Aprons

Blouses

Skirts

Jerkins

Novelties

Made by women throughout
the State especially for the

ANNUAL LABOR BAZAAR Dec. 11, 12, 13, 14

St. Nicholas Arena
69 West 66th St.

PROCEEDS: Combat anti-Semitism,
Jim Crow, all forms of discrimination.
SPONSOR: American Labor Party

Bazaar Office:
1 East 4th St. CR 7-6964



THEATRE RALLY

To Secure Clemency for the Rosenbergs

Morris Carnovsky
Howard Da Silva
Virginia Downing
De Witt Drury
Lou Gilbert
Ken Harvey
Milroy Ingram
John T. McManus
Al Moss
Marjorie Nelson
Paul Robeson
Martha Schlamme

and many others in

Dramatic Presentations
Songs • Poems

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19
8:30 P.M.

PALM GARDEN, 306 WEST 52d ST.

Tickets \$1.00 at Rm. 2, 1050 Sixth Ave. Phone MU 7-5360

FIRST FALL FORUM — SUNDAY, NOV. 16, 1952
3:30 to 6:00 P.M.

on the subject

Problems in the Fight Against White Supremacy

Is there too much emphasis on the fight against white chauvinism? Can this fight divide Negro from white? What are some pitfalls white progressives face in this fight? What role must labor play? What about Negro nationalism?

Speakers:

MR. PETTIS PERRY • MR. DAVID GOLDWAY
MRS. ROSALIE BERRY, Chairman

Poetry Readings by MISS ALFREDA ELKINS

Refreshments

Donation 50 cents

Frederick Douglass Education Center
124 West 124th St. (nr. Lenox Ave.)
New York 27, N. Y. — UNiversity 5-7820

There Is Still Time to Register for the
Douglass School Classes — Starting Now!

RAY
LEV

Pianist
CARNegie HALL
NOV. 21
Friday Eve. At 8:30
Soldate Place
Concert Hall Sec. Boards

AN UNPRECEDENTED FILM SPECTACLE IN MAGNACOLOR
featuring The Greatest Soviet Stars of Ballet, Music and Opera
ARTURO presents
The GRAND CONCERT
with GALINA ULANOVA
STANLEY
70 Ave. 42 St. 42 St.

Save Your Money!

BUY YOUR CHRISTMAS TOYS

at the

TOY FAIR

all educator-selected, new standard toys
at REAL SAVINGS

TWO DAYS ONLY

Manhattan

Friday, Nov. 21
Saturday, Nov. 22

11 a.m. to 11 p.m.
JEFFERSON SCHOOL
16th St. and 6th Ave.

Bronx

Friday, Nov. 28
Saturday, Nov. 29

11 a.m. to 11 p.m.
HUNGARIAN HOUSE
2141 Southern Blvd.

Brooklyn

Saturday, Dec. 6
Sunday, Dec. 7

11 a.m. to 11 p.m.
86-03 Bay Parkway
corner 86th St., Brooklyn

Sponsored by Families of Smith Act Victims — to guarantee the minimum need of the
imprisoned leaders

QUEENS

QUEENS

Attend Outdoor Rally To

SAVE THE ROSENBERGS!

Saturday, Nov. 13 — 2 P.M.

corner of 71st Ave. and Queens Blvd.

Forest Hills, Long Island

Sponsored by: Queens Labor Youth League

THANKSGIVING

HOOTENANNY AND DANCE

Two Nights

Wed., Nov. 28 (Thanks. Eve) — Sat., Nov. 29

Yugoslav Hall — 405 W. 41st St.

SPECIAL Children's Hoot Sat. Aft., Nov. 29

Is the Haymarket case being repeated 66 years later in The Harold Ward Frameup

By CARL HIRSCH



HAROLD WARD

CHICAGO

THE workers had been out on strike for two months. A handful of scabs were being run into the plant daily. But no stratagem used by the Harvester company was successful in breaking the strike.

Suddenly, there was violence, men killed. Workers were accused of murder and the long frameup trial began. The company had finally found the most effective means for breaking the strike.

The year was 1886. And these were the events which were to lead to the Haymarket Frameup, the death of innocent workers on the gallows for a crime of which society was later to find them innocent.

This is also, almost word-for-word, the story of 1952, the story of the Harvester strike—and of the frameup of Harold Ward.

The methods of this giant farm implement corporation have changed little since 1886. What has changed is the workers—today united and tough and steeled in labor struggles, determined to win their strike and to win the freedom of Harold Ward.

In February of 1886, the men in the McCormick Reaper Works carried on a battle for the eight-hour day and for a

\$2 daily wage, for an end to wage-cutting and the foul piece-work system.

On February 15, 1886 the Chicago Tribune carried a story which opened: "There is an undercurrent of feeling among the metalworkers at the McCormick reaper works and it is one of dissatisfaction with the present condition of things."

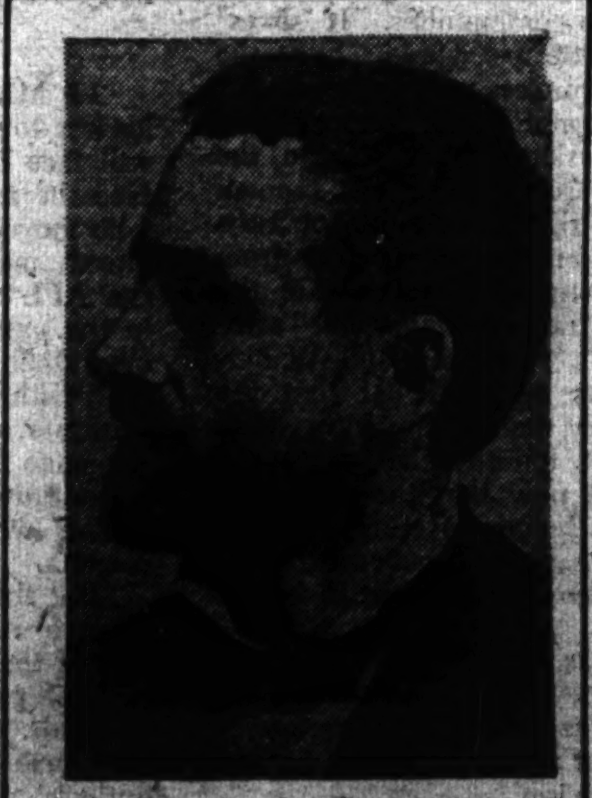
"At a meeting of the central organization of the Metalworkers Union at No. 54 West Lake Street Saturday night, the representatives of Branch No. 2, comprising the molders and machinists at the McCormick Works, said that the dissatisfaction among the men was growing . . .

"Since last October, gradual reduction had been made in the wages of the men employed. . . .

Two days later, Cyrus McCormick locked out the workers. Ten weeks later, the workers were still out, carrying on a stormy struggle which attracted attention of working people everywhere who saw this as the pivotal battle in the eight-hour day movement.

It was at that movement that The Bomb exploded. McCormick moved swiftly. The police and the courts lost no time in convicting the men who have come to be known in labor history as the Haymarket Martyrs.

Long years after four of these men



GOV. JOHN ALTGELD
Reversed Haymarket Verdict



THE ELECTRIC CHAIR menaces the family of Harold Ward, Harvester strike leader, who was indicted on a frameup charge of murder recently. Shown above are Ward's two children, Douglas and Michael, Mrs. June Ward, left, and her mother, Mrs. Birdie Morton.



THE HAYMARKET MASS MEETING (from a newspaper print of the time)

were hanged, an Illinois governor, John P. Altgeld, pardoned the remaining imprisoned defendants.

Life had unearthed facts which, Gov. Altgeld said, showed "that the defendants were not proven to be guilty of the crime." He added, "The trial judge was either so prejudiced against the defendants, or else so determined to win the applause of a certain class in the community, that he could not and did not grant a fair trial."

There were eight defendants in the

Haymarket trial. Except for a span of 66 years, Harold Ward could be called the ninth.

The eight were anarchists; Ward is an outstanding fighter for peace—which in this day brings him the bitterest hatred of the ruling class. The eight were foreign born; Ward is a Tennessee-born Negro.

And like the Haymarket men, Ward is a staunch battler for workers' rights. He is an implacable foe of oppression, a

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)

Blood on the New Model Cars

A killing speedup takes its toll of workers as the 'Big Three' in auto sip up the production lines. And more layoffs lie ahead as civilian production slumps while the companies roll in the war profits.

By WILLIAM ALLAN

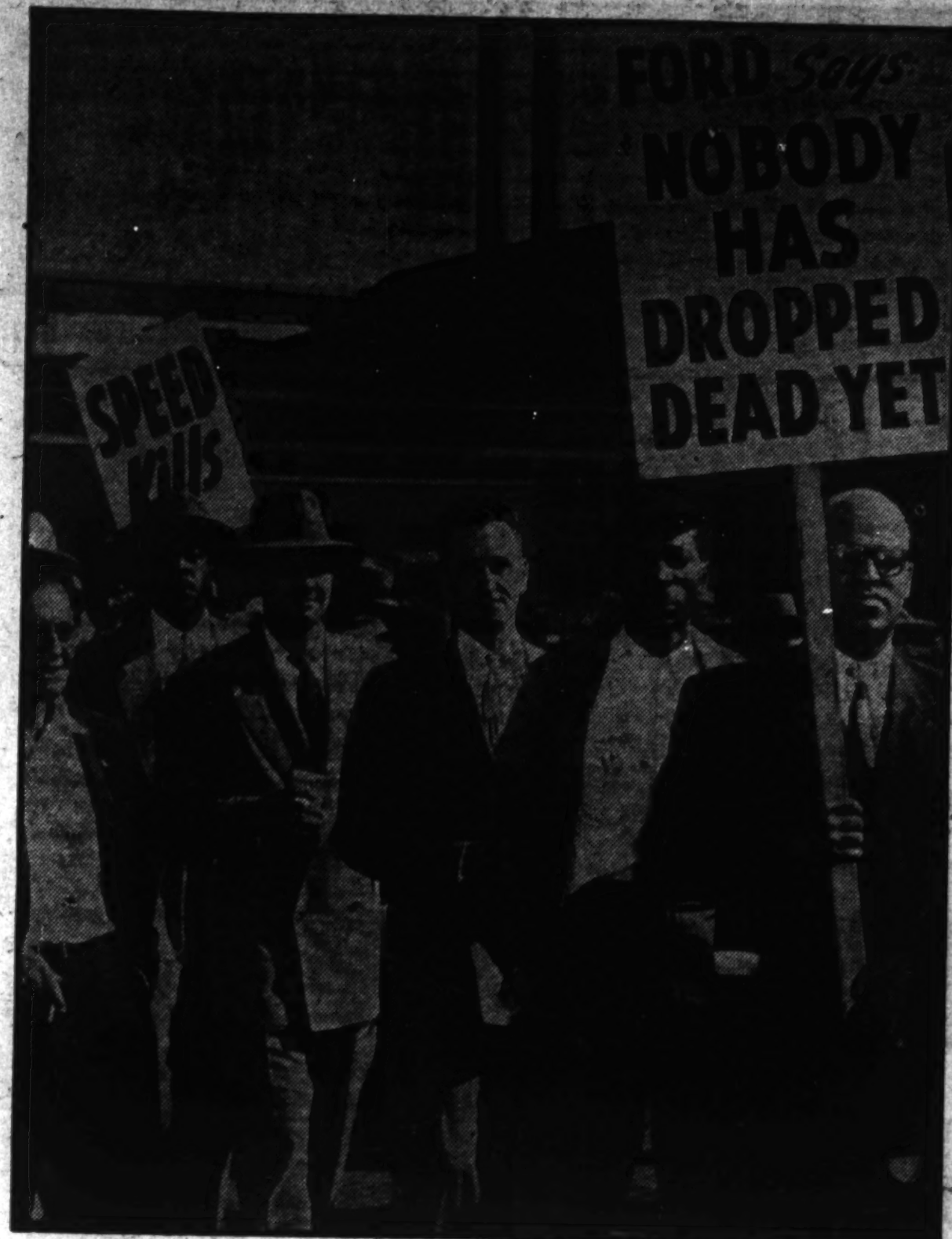
DETROIT

THE shiny new 1953 automobiles are in the showrooms, surrounded by lights and glitter . . . and the sudsy conversation of salesmen. But in the auto shops there has been lots of struggle around the new cars, and lots lies ahead. For the new model is a product of speedup. The new model comes off the assembly lines as a deepening crisis shows up in the auto industry and threatens the loss of civilian jobs for 466,000 auto

workers in Detroit by March. Steel for cars is to be used for war production.

At the time the new models started to roll off the production lines, showrooms were already packed with 1952 models. Some 300,000 of those remain unsold.

The new models came rolling down the assembly lines at the time General Motors was reporting a profit of \$387,000,000 for the first nine months of 1952. Ford was reporting \$600,000,000 in his tax free piggy bank, the Ford Foundation. And Chrysler was expected to announce any day all-time high profits.



And taxes and food prices for workers were also at an all-time high.

The new cars came off the assembly lines as General Motors revealed it had sold over one billion dollars of war materials to the government—two and one-half times as much as in the first nine months of 1951. And General Motors also revealed it had sold 18 percent fewer cars in the first nine months of 1952 than in 1951. That is about the same figure for the others of the auto "Big Three," Ford and Chrysler.

As the 1953 cars were coming off the assembly lines, one million auto workers were trying to get the companies to reopen their five-year, no-strike, wage-freeze contracts.

The auto workers are asking that 21 cents of the 26 cents in the escalator clauses in the last two years be tacked on their base wage rate; that an additional penny be added to the four-cent annual improvement factor raise and that pensioners get more money in their pension checks. Modest demands to get from the profit-swollen corporations, one of which General Motors boasts that it is now in the four billion dollar class.

But to these demands the corporations present a deaf ear, telling the union that a contract was signed to last until 1955 and they (the employers) have no intention of "breaking" a contract.

Walter Reuther, president of the CIO
(Continued on Magazine Page 6)

World of Labor

How Will CIO Convention Face the New Situation?

By GEORGE MORRIS

(This was written before Murray's death.)

THE SCHEDULING of the CIO convention to begin two weeks after the election and the selection of sunny Los Angeles for the sight, may have sprung from the belief of some that it was to be a gala celebration. In view of the results on Nov. 4, however, there will certainly be no celebrative mood among the delegates when the sessions open Nov. 17. But precisely for that reason there is an even greater urgency for the meeting so soon after the elections.

The plain fact is that the labor movement of America has left behind a 20-year-long period and is entering a new stage in its history. The sooner that is recognized and the sooner a course is set to meet the new situation, the more likely is the transition to be accomplished without great losses to the working class.

This holds especially true for the CIO which was born and nurtured in the era that has passed. The CIO convention, therefore, could not have come any too soon after the election.

IT IS NATURAL that those on the left should be most sensitive to the new stage. For the left there was, in effect, a new stage since the end of the war when the Truman administration, setting out on its pro-war course, took an increasingly open reactionary position and directed its main fire at the left in labor to split and weaken the working class movement. Notwithstanding the strong illusions in the Truman forces that still remain in the labor movement, the stark reality is that in January, with the opening of a new Republican-controlled Congress and inauguration of Eisenhower as President, power will be taken by an administration that hadn't any official endorsement in the labor movement, and whose hostility to unions and readiness

to use the Taft-Hartley Law with a zeal and to even strengthen it against labor, can hardly be questioned.

Everything that was said of the GOP threat in the vast amount of literature and in the TV and radio speeches poured out by labor until election day was true. No amount of language about "letting bygones be bygones" and "forgetting" the campaign will wipe out that truth. It follows, therefore, that the most dangerous line the leaders of labor can take is one of trying to transfer the old illusions to the present period and of trying to fool the workers into believing that an occasional nice word from the new President is a sign that things won't alter much.

THE RETIRING REGIME has been forced to recognize that it had its most important support in the organized labor movement and the bulk of the Negro communities and organizations. It was subject to some pressure from those segments of the people. It occasionally yielded some to their pressure. But the new regime has no organized support in the labor movement or mass support in the Negro communities. It "owes" them nothing, to use the politicians' words. Even the new regime's vote-catching promises were meagre.

Such favors as were conferred by the White House upon certain unions on occasions, are hardly in the cards from now on. While some claim the Truman administration did not apply the full strength of Taft-Hartley against unions, can anyone doubt that from now on there will be no restraint on the use of the weapon? Also, many in the ranks of labor felt "safe" from the Taft-Hartley, Smith, McCarran and Walter-McCarran (immigration) laws in the belief that the Truman regime wouldn't apply them against other than those on the left. That was a foolish belief, of course. But can there be any doubt now that the regime in which men like McCarthy, Jenner, McCarran, Taft, et al., will have the major say, will zealously apply those thought-control laws also against those in labor's right?

THE QUESTION, then, as the CIO's leaders meet in convention, is whether they are ready to set the realities and turn the organization to a program of labor unity, independence of either of the two old parties, and militant progressivism.

Perhaps we can put this more concretely in the form of a few questions—questions that the rank and

file of every union is thinking of today and which a convention of labor must answer:

- Will the CIO continue to cling to a rejected foreign policy which was the MAIN cause of Stevenson's defeat, or will a genuine policy for peace and a Korea truce take its place?

- Will the CIO still cling to the coat-tails of the Democratic Party (or try to grab the coat-tails of the GOP) when the situation clearly calls for a new type of political action—Independent action, and all-year-around vigilance and mass pressure if the new reactionary attacks are to be beaten off?

- Will the CIO give serious consideration to John L. Lewis' proposal for an all-inclusive labor unity to meet precisely the situation labor now faces?

- Will the CIO throw its full strength and vigor into a fight to force the Republicans to come through with promises on civil rights, especially an FEPC?

- Will the CIO take a defeatist position and resign to a do-nothing policy, or will it press on with its full legislative program and mobilize a maximum of vigor and strength to support it?

IT MAY BE uncomfortable for some of the CIO leaders to frankly face those questions now. But they will face more uncomfortable days later if they don't face the realities now. Some of the top AFL leaders who moved early to "come to terms" with Gen. Eisenhower, may console themselves with the feeling that the AFL survived some long stretches of GOP rule in the past. It is more important to remember, however, that the Harding-Coolidge-Hoover era left the AFL with half its membership, with most of its affiliates separate and forced to be content with very little in exchange for recognition. The dominant AFL craftist organizations may feel more secure and some of their leaders weren't too worried over the outcome of the election.

But the CIO's organizations, long dependent on an alliance with a political administration, will not survive long if they are not quickly and fully orientated to the type of program and struggle that the new situation demands. The questions raised in this article are not of course in any way related to a "left" or "right" outlook. They are simply a frank recognition of what a union has to do today to survive as a union worthy of the name.

A Negro Leader's Plea to Save the Rosenbergs

By DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

THE Rosenbergs are not accused of betraying military secrets to an enemy of their country. At the time the alleged deed was perpetrated, we were friends and allies with the Soviet Union. It could not be alleged that the Rosenbergs were dealing with an enemy. Later, when they were actually arrested and charged with treason, friction had risen over Korea and other matters, and the Korean war had begun. Although the Soviet Union was not a direct party, nevertheless it was fear of the Soviets and a growing vision of a war between the United States and Russia which furnished the atmosphere in which this trial was held.

Under such circumstances, in this case as in many other cases in the past, accusation itself spelled conviction.

BASIS OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP

How fortunate it would have been for us and for the world if at the time the Rosenbergs were accused we had in fact freely given to the Soviet Union and to the whole world the secret of the atom bomb. That would have been a gesture toward peace which would have convinced mankind of our real desire for a free world and for true democracy, and our abhorrence of imperial exploitation. It would have saved the nation enough funds for social medicine and the cure of cancer and infantile paralysis; for the harnessing of our great, destroying river systems; and watering of our deserts; and especially the restoration and development of our educational systems. But we did not do this; on the contrary, we set ourselves to conquer not only the Soviet Union but the world.

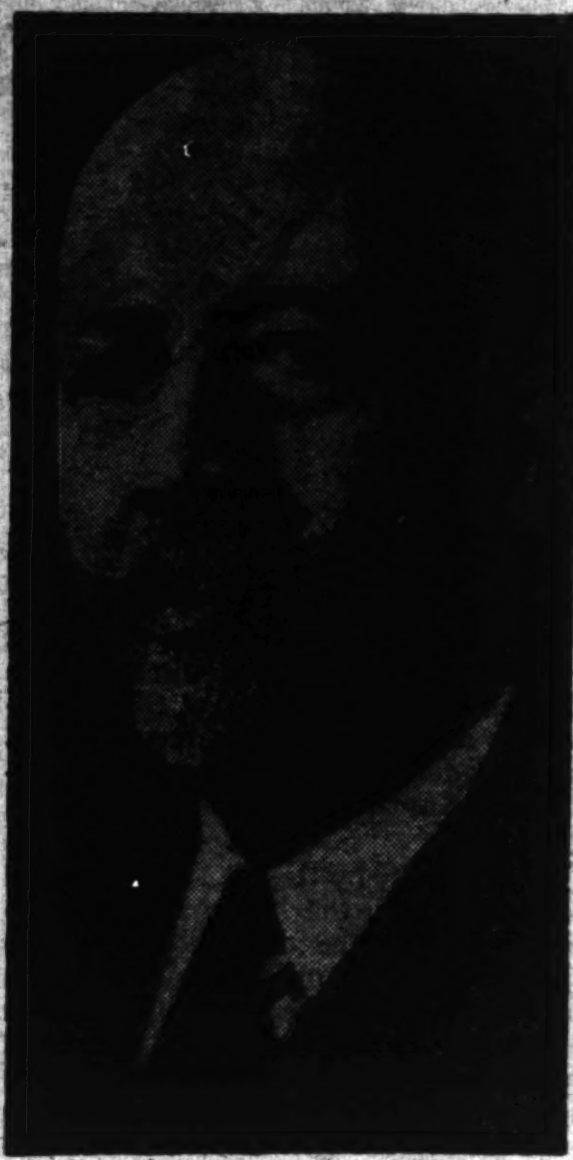
Turning then from this spoiled dream of peace, let us consider the facts of the relations between the U. S. and the Soviet Union before, during and after the second world war.

For many years there was unquestioned friendship between the U. S. and Russia. My high-school textbooks used to praise the cession of Alaska as binding the two nations together. Much was said in my youth of the splendid court of the Czars, and no American ambassadorship was more sought for than the embassy to Russia.

1917 EVENTS HAILED BY LIBERALS

There were some criticisms. For instance, as a high school student, I remember reading in the Century magazine a series of articles by George Kennan, father of the present man with the same name. He criticized severely the cruelty of the Czars, the repression of freedom, and the exile to Siberia. Afterward we heard much about Russian anarchy, revolt and assassination, mitigated in part by the emancipation of the serfs which came about the same time that American Negro slaves were emancipated.

In 1917 it is fair to say that the overwhelming liberal public opinion in the U. S. was with the revolutionists. Great liberal leaders and thinkers who in 1918 hailed the Russian Revolution as greater than the French and as fulfilling the dream of the American, need not today be ashamed of their enthusiasm, for it was echoed around the forward-thinking world. I remember the visit of Katherine Breschkovskaya, mother of the rev-



DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

olution, to America. I was present when Jane Adams entertained her at Hull House.

Then because of the British attempt to beat back the revolution, came the attack on Russia of fourteen nations, including America followed by an extraordinary propaganda which has persisted to our day. Especially did the expulsion of Leon Trotsky and his exile to Mexico impress liberals and set them against Stalin before they knew the whole truth.

But above all came the propaganda of Hitler. No matter how much we were frightened by fascism in Italy and Nazism in Germany, many influential Americans admired both Hitler and Mussolini, and went along with Great Britain in an all-out attempt to appease them. It was for this reason that we refused to invite the Soviet Union to alliance against the Nazi attack on Western Europe. Along with Great Britain we steadfastly refused to negotiate with Russia, sending second-rank negotiators and putting off decision, until at last the Soviet Union in self-defense made alliance with Hitler.

THE ALLIANCE DURING WORLD WAR II

Then as France and England tottered on the brink and Hitler turned from the finishing blow to overthrow the Soviet Union, we regained our senses in part, and with reluctance made alliance with the Soviet Union and Great Britain against the Nazis. But we were certain that the Soviet Union was going to be overthrown in a short time. It was, therefore, our belief that if we could prolong the conflict as much as possible, Hitler might be so much weakened by the Russian resistance that both communists and nazism would overthrow themselves.

There is no doubt that this was the reason behind our delay in furnishing a second front against the Nazis. Although hard pressed, the Soviets were putting up fierce resistance against the mighty Wehrmacht. We therefore promised the Russians help, but we fol-

lowed the lead of Churchill and Britain, and that was to wait until the Russians were overthrown, and meantime to conserve our strength and attack through Southern Europe so as to preserve the western European highway to Asia and the control of the Mediterranean. Then when Hitler's armies returned from Russia, even if victorious, they would find it difficult to overthrow Great Britain and France, with the allies firmly entrenched in southern Europe and northern Africa.

SOVIET VICTORY OVER NAZIS

The unexpected and incredible happened. The Russians at the cost of 15 million lives and one hundred billions of property, smashed Hitler and the German armies and did this without the help of American or Western European soldiers. Some material and munitions we furnished the Soviets, but it formed about 5 percent of their total needs. We sent many trucks and jeeps, but not as many as the Soviets captured from the Germans. This small supply was stopped too early, and after the war we refused to loan the Soviets a dollar, while we gave 90 millions to the Union of South Africa.

When this entirely new situation faced us at Potsdam and Yalta, we came to an understanding with Russia, and did it gladly, yielding control over the territory which bordered on the Soviet territory which we had tried to preserve as a cordon sanitaire from which the west planned to attack and reconquer the Soviets. We could not in decency nor in armed might refuse to yield the Baltic states which had been Russian territory; nor Poland which the West had armed against the Soviets; nor could we compel Czechoslovakia to follow western dictatorship. Our appreciation of the Soviet effort was ecstatic. Our Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, praised "the epic quality of their patriotic fervor." General Douglas MacArthur said of the Red Army: "The world situation at the present time indicates that the hopes of civilization rest on the worthy banners of the courageous Russian army. During my lifetime I have participated in a number of wars and have witnessed others, as well as studying in great detail the campaigns of outstanding leaders of the past. In none have I observed such effective resistance to the heaviest blows of a hitherto undefeated enemy, followed by a smashing counter-attack which is driving the enemy back to his own land. The scale and grandeur of the effort make it the greatest achievement in all history."

PRaises FOR SOVIET'S ROLE

At Quebec, on Aug. 31, 1943, Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared concerning the Soviet government and its leadership: "No government ever formed among men has been capable of surviving injuries so grave and cruel as those inflicted by Hitler on Russia. . . . Russia has not only survived and recovered from those frightful injuries but has inflicted, as no other force in the world could have inflicted, mortal damage on the German army machine."

Colonel Raymond Robins, head of the American Red Cross in Russia, said: "Soviet Russia has always wanted international peace. Lenin knew that his great domestic program would be deflected if not destroyed by war. The Russian people have always wanted peace, education, production, exploitation of a vast and rich territory engage all their thoughts and energies and hopes."

"Soviet Russia exploits no colonies, seeks to exploit none. Soviet Russia

operates no foreign trade cartels, seeks none to exploit. Stalin's policies have wiped out racial, religious, national and class antagonisms within the Soviet territories. This unity and harmony of the Soviet peoples point the path to international peace."

In return we needed Soviet alliance against the still powerful army and navy of Japan; and particularly we expected to develop China as our ally, not only against Japan but in the industrial empire which we hoped to build in Asia after the war, in our role as successor to the British empire.

To our astonishment this failed, when the Communists drove out our ally, Chiang Kai-shek, and took the arms and ammunition which we had given him. There remained only, to the mind of most Americans, the protection of the newly discovered atom bomb. It is easy to see how during this almost hysterical change and reaction charges or even rumors that the secret of the atom bomb had been revealed to Russia alarmed the nation.

In September, 1949, the President announced that the Soviet Union knew the secret of the atom bomb, and from that many concluded that this secret had been betrayed to the Soviet Union by Americans, and that eventually a third world war between the U. S. and the Soviet Union must follow.

Widespread and deliberate propaganda induced most Americans, even liberals and radicals, to accept this belief. When Fuchs was convicted as a spy in 1950, and Judith Coplon accused, atomic traitors were scented everywhere, and in 1951 the Rosenbergs accused.

ATMOSPHERE OF ROSENBERG TRIAL

Here is the background of the kind of public opinion in which they were tried. It is doubtful if anyone in this room, under these circumstances, would have escaped grave danger of conviction. The case against the Rosenbergs was sworn to by a confessed spy, who received immunity even though it has never been proven that he possessed any atomic secret which he could reveal. The Rosenbergs were tried in an atmosphere of race prejudice, during the attempt to establish universal military service, and the crusade of the National Association of Manufacturers to make the United States fight the Soviet Union for possession of markets of Asia and the world.

It is for this reason that the Rosenbergs were convicted, and most Americans who are not carried away by the hysteria of the Korean war cannot believe that the Rosenbergs committed a crime or had a just trial. This meeting tonight is a protest to try and see that in the end justice will prevail.

The significance of the Rosenberg case, therefore, reaches beyond the fate of two individuals, tragic as that may be. It becomes a part of the great peace crusade. In the midst of war and fear of war we do unbelievable things, we rush to lying, slander and hate because we fear what war will do to us and to ours. In blind recoil from mass murder we do anything which in our fevered imagination seems likely to save us from war. This is the reason why here in a nation born in peace and justice, we are almost without protest committing crimes against humanity, against elementary civil rights, against every ideal of democracy. The public opinion which crucifies a father and mother in the prime of life is based on the abject fear of disaster to the whole nation. But

(Continued on Magazine Page 8)

The text is from a speech by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois at a "Save the Rosenbergs Rally" Oct. 23 under the auspices of the Civil Rights Congress.

The New Fight Against Jimcrow Job Barriers

Eisenhower's 'No FEPC' platform and Truman's unfulfilled promises can no longer blur the fact that only united struggle can win job rights for the Negro people. Here's the outlook on the eve of the National Negro Labor Council convention.

By ABNER W. BERRY

THE election of General Dwight D. Eisenhower on a "no-FEPC" platform is going to put the fight against jimcrow job barriers on a new level. Truman's militantly spoken-but unfulfilled-promises can no longer blur the fact that only mass struggle, led by united Negro and white workers, can win the job fight against the big corporations who backed both the Democrats and Republicans.

There has been a steady growth of independent activity among the Negro workers and Negro organizations on the issue of jobs. The high point of this development came with the organization of the National Negro Labor Councils in October, 1951, when a nation-wide fight for 100,000 new jobs for Negroes was launched. Now with the second national convention of the council set for Cleveland, O., on Nov. 21, 22 and 23 in the Municipal Auditorium, another mark has been reached.

Since its 1951 convention in Cincinnati the council has contributed a number of highlights to the fight for jobs for Negro workers:

- Even before its national convention, the initiators of the group pioneered in introducing the FEPC clause in union contracts.

- The Council won jobs for Negro clerks in Detroit supermarkets, and won a pledge from the Ford Motor Co. that

Negro workers would be hired on its clerical force.

- Due to the Council's influence, the CIO - United Packinghouse Workers Union in Chicago, working through its FEPC Committee, has forced Armour and Company to open up all jobs to Negro workers through a program controlled by the union.

- In Cleveland the Council led a successful fight for Negro clerical and other employees in the giant Sears-Roebuck stores.

- The Council in New York City now engaged in a fight to open up the better paying hotel jobs to Negro workers. This followed a mass campaign for jobs which scored victories against breweries which hired no Negroes. (A similar campaign against jimcrow brewery hiring was conducted by the Council in Louisville, Ky.)

These actions represent only a fraction of the activities conducted by the more than 35 Negro Labor Councils now functioning throughout the country. So influential has the activity become that the spirit of the fight conducted has affected other groups.

For example, District 4 of the CIO-International Union of Electrical Radio and Machine Workers, announced in September of this year that the union, jointly with the NAACP, was conducting a campaign for "full integration of Negro workers." District 4 covers



Greater New York and Northern New Jersey. And in October, District 3 of the same union (covering Upstate New York) agreed to cooperate with the NAACP in securing anti-discrimination clauses in union contracts. Similar activities are reported from the CIO-IUE in Philadelphia and from some CIO-United Automobile Workers locals in Michigan.

This activity by the NAACP, while not connected with the Negro Labor Council, is due to the drive conducted by the Councils. In other words the surge of the Negro workers and their white allies has put a fire under the trade union bureaucrats who before only gave lip service to Negro rights and moral support to Negro organizations.

These and many other activities of unions and groups based on the program first advanced by the NNLC, but not in association with it, proves that there is a basis for broader cooperation on the issue of job discrimination.

Undoubtedly, when the Council convenes in Cleveland, both its direct ac-

tivity and the activity which it has influenced will be reflected there. For no matter how much some bureaucratic leaders may oppose unity in the job fight, the workers in the shops and those on the unemployed lists do not share such disruptive views.

If the NNLC had done nothing else but bring the fight for Fair Employment Practices from the legislative lobby, exclusively, to the combination of lobbying with trade union action, it would have served a unique purpose. It is for this reason, though, that the Council needs to be continued and its representation and program broadened.

In Cleveland for three days, beginning Nov. 21, there will be a review of the work against job jimcrow in Post-World War II America and sights will be set for uniting the workers and the Negro people for a fight to end the nation's shame.

The Cleveland convention will be a milestone in the drive to have an FEPC for every shop and an FEPC law covering all America.

Zatopek Takes Three More World Records



Careful medical examination is given Zatopek after the sports meet. Zatopek, a major in the Czechoslovak Army, holds three Olympic gold medals, has broken eight world records.

The 15-mile and the 25 and 30 kilometer record go to a Czechoslovak Communist, "greatest runner of all time."

THE "greatest runner of all time," as the U. S. Olympic coach called him, is at it again. Emil Zatopek, the remarkable 31-year-old Czech star who made history at the Helsinki Olympics by winning all three distance events, has put his name next to three more world records.

The Czechoslovak outdoor athletic season ended Oct. 26 with events sponsored by one of the big Sokol athletic club organizations at Houstka, near Prague. Zatopek put a fitting finish to things by setting new world marks for the 15 miles, 25 kilometers, and 30 kilometers. (In the Olympics he won the 5,000 meters, 10,000 meters, and 26 mile marathon, smashing all those records).

The Czech army major, who is a former anti-Nazi resistance fighter and now a Communist Party member, lowered the 15 mile mark by 1:02.2 minutes and the 25 kilometer record by 1:02 minutes. Both records had been held by Hietanen of Finland. In the 18 kilometer run Zatopek completed the distance in a sizzling 1:35:28.8 hours, thus beating the former record of the USSR's Moska-chenkoy by 3:30.2.

Zatopek now holds eight, count them, eight world records!



ZATOPEK passing the 15-mile marker at the October 26 meet.



DR. NEEDHAM is shown (extreme left) taking notes as Lieut. K. L. Enoch (extreme right) is questioned by the International Scientific Commission in China. (Photos and text from the Canadian Tribune.)

A Famous Scientist Gives The Facts of Germ Warfare

LONDON.

FACING a crowded, tense press conference in London for two and a half hours, Dr. Joseph Needham, Fellow of the Royal Society, who has been investigating American germ warfare at first hand, routed the doubters.

Pressmen came armed with copies of the report of the International Scientific Commission, of which Dr. Needham was a member, copies of Peking broadcasts, newspaper files, and medical consultants.

But in the end it was the journalists who called the conference off. Dr. Needham was still ready to answer—but not even the most hostile or persistent of his questioners had any more to ask. And the medical consultants were silent.

Every semblance of contradiction in the scientist's report, in broadcast statements of the captured American airmen, in the present words of Dr. Needham and words he had used in the past had been flung at him.

He had dealt with them all patiently, quietly and fully, only insisting that, as he did not interrupt his questioners, neither should they interrupt him.

Journalists asked about voles, about why insects were dropped and not toxins, or the spraying of bacteria.

[A vole is a short-tailed mouse-like rodent such as the American meadow mouse, genus *Microtus*.]

They wanted to know about the politics of the commission, whether members went with any prejudices in mind, whether the evidence could have been fixed, how the witnesses were questioned. Each one got his answer.

When in answer to one of the last questions, Dr. Needham said: "I am firmly convinced that America has directed bacteriological attacks against North Korea and China," there was not one member of the audience—at first largely hostile—which did not hear him with respect.

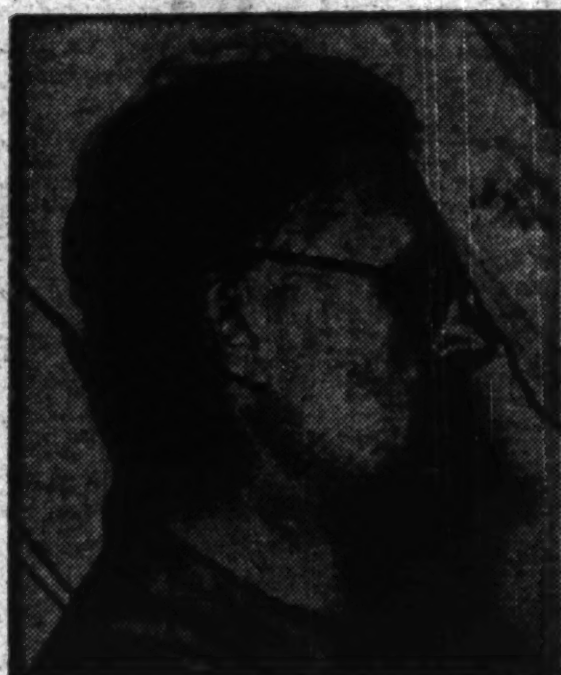
A foreign journalist asked whether witnesses were interviewed in public, and in the presence of Chinese officials.

Informed that witnesses were interviewed in the presence of people from the Chinese Ministry of Health, the questioner asked "whether this did not rather detract from the reliability of the witnesses in a police state?"

Dr. Needham replied: "I find a little bit of difficulty in accepting the designation of China as a police state."

"If you haven't been there you can't really visualize the immense degree of support which the Chinese government has from its people at the present time. The popular support is overwhelming."

"The public as such were not present. But we visited a number of the witnesses in their homes in the country, and there were many opportunities for private talks when they were showing us things."



DR. JOSEPH NEEDHAM, (above) M.A., Ph. D., Sc. D. (Cantab), F.R.S., is one of Britain's foremost scientists.

He has been a Fellow of Gonville and Caius Colleges, Cambridge, since 1924 and Sir William Dunn Reader in Biochemistry at that university since 1933. He is also scientific adviser to Unesco.

During the second World War he was head of the British Scientific Mission to China and counsellor at the British Embassy. As such he investigated the Japanese use of germ warfare against China.

His scientific abilities are widely regarded in the U. S. He was visiting professor of biochemistry at Stanford University, California in 1929; and in 1935 was a lecturer at Yale and Cornell universities and at Oberlin College.

In 1950 he was Hitchcock professor at the University of California and Noguchi Lecturer at Johns Hopkins University.

In 1935-36 he was a lecturer at the Royal College of Physicians, London, and has written extensively on biochemistry, biology and physiology.

The same journalist declared that he was not convinced. Opposition in China was not allowed, he said, and people were tried for acting against the government, so it was unlikely people would be free to give independent evidence.

Patiently Dr. Needham, who himself understands and reads Chinese, described the bearing of the witnesses:

"I was very impressed with the solidity and honesty of the peasants, farmers and railwaymen when they came and said their piece. They didn't embroider things."

Asked the color of a receptacle they had seen coming down, they would say, "I couldn't see what the color was, it was between me and the setting sun," and got quite cross when asked the

height of the aeroplane because they could not say what height it was at.

"One of the things that impressed me most was the unanimity of the scientists. They were trained in Western countries, men with training in Cambridge, Oxford, Paris, London, Harvard or Berkeley."

None of them—there were 200—even by so much as a wink—gave the impression that they had doubts about these events.

They travelled together for days by car, jeep and train. If any of them had had any hesitation about the general picture there was every opportunity to have said, quite quietly: "You must take this with a grain of salt."

Insects and voles, he said, were collected carefully by the farmers with chop sticks, which any bacteriologist would know as a very effective method of dealing with infected material.

"It naturally occurs to you to pick up voles or insects infected with bacteria without touching them."

They burnt all the voles except three, which a farmer kept alive as specimens. From one of them the *Pastuerella pestis* (plague germ) was isolated. Two died and were used for zoological identification.

Then Dr. Needham was asked what proof there was that the plague came from the voles, and answered frankly "None."

It was possible to maintain, if you wanted to do so, that the whole thing was a kind of bacteriological conspiracy. But grave difficulties prevented him sharing this view.

"It would mean something like 200 scientists of a training exactly analogous to our own would have to be acting parts, and that about 400 common people would have to be acting parts."

His view was reinforced, he added, by the concordant and internally consistent evidence, and by the fact that bubonic plague had never before been endemic in North Korea.

It would be 100 percent proof if a plane were forced down in the presence of the commission and the crew explained all they were doing.

That was extremely unlikely, but, he insisted, for scientists it was enough to have 95, 97 or 98 percent probability.

Many questions were asked about the evidence of four captured American airmen.

Dr. Needham said that before going to China he had not been very convinced by the tape recordings of their evidence as any American voice could make such recordings.

But meeting them was one of the most remarkable experiences of his life. "They were absolutely normal people."

Asked if they realized that what they were doing would blast their careers when they got back, they all said: "Yes, we do, we just don't care."

"We feel bacteriological warfare is such a terrible thing that we believe the American people, when they know the facts, will support us, and that we will not spend the rest of our lives rotting in jail."

Dr. Needham said that he had investigated the reasons why the airmen made their statements. It was not due to pressure or truth drugs, but to what he called "degookization."

"Americans go to Korea with the idea that Asians are gooks, scoundrels, not quite human."

"The airmen are not placed in the ordinary POW camps, but are isolated in a cottage in the mountains, with no kind of confinement whatever. They are given plenty to eat, and have their own cooks."

"A Chinese lives with them whose object is to 'degook' them. He explains what it is like to be born in China and the point of view of the Chinese."

Eventually the airmen came to feel that although they had committed a particularly dirty form of war it was their duty to humanity to stop this disgraceful misapplication of science.

Asked whether germ warfare was still going on, Dr. Needham could not say. They had positive evidence of attacks going on up to the middle of June.

"We often asked, 'Was there any new stuff coming in?' and the Chinese would say they thought things were still going on up to the middle of August."

A journalist questioned the Commission's statements that plague was not found in Manchuria in the winter, and said that in 1910-11 there was plague in the winter.

That would have to be checked with the records, Dr. Needham replied. He added that for the last 20 years the statistics invariably showed epidemics starting in June, reaching maximum in July, and dying off in August.

Asked if the Chinese could have done the bombing, Dr. Needham said that in Liaotung province on the border of Manchuria, there had been many eye-witnesses who saw objects dropped from American planes, which they recognized because they saw them every day.

Questioned whether he would favor an investigation by the International Committee of the Red Cross, Dr. Needham replied: "I couldn't say yes." The International Committee was, he said, "Only a committee of Swiss businessmen."

If any body could be found which carried international weight and was agreeable to the Koreans and Chinese, he would favor a further investigation by such a body.

As for the suggestion that the World Health Organization should investigate, he said it must be recognized that it is part of the UN organization and UN soldiers are in South Korea.

Asked by the London Daily Herald what his politics were, he replied: "I am a member of the Labor Party and have been so since my undergraduate days."

Asked if he had ever written an article for the [London] Daily Worker, he answered: "This is not America, I will give myself the pleasure of not answering that question."

Asked why insects were used by the Americans instead of the reputedly more deadly toxins and the spraying of bacteria, he said: "If you want to start an epidemic you must use living vectors."

This was why toxins were not used, but there had been evidence, such as the finding of fragments of the culture medium, that the Americans were spraying bacteria.

Dr. Needham said that he had friendly feelings for the American people. He had been a professor at Stanford University, and recently a visiting lecturer at Yale and Johns Hopkins Universities.

"I believe," he said, "that if the U. S. scientists had seen what I have seen they would come to the same opinions."

His conclusion was that America had directed bacteriological attacks against North Korea and China.

"It may be experimental," he added, "in the sense of a full-dress rehearsal."

"In a sense the wide variety of methods used indicates that they are trying out all kinds of tricks. I would say experimental—but on a large scale."

Dr. Needham solemnly warned that germ warfare was a fundamental destruction of moral values which it was necessary to protest against.

"If not stopped now, it seems to me pretty clear we shall get it in Europe, and all over the world, and we shall have to suffer from it ourselves."

Ted Tinsley Says...

The Reluctant Dragons

WALTER MILLIS once wrote a book called "The Road to War," a sort of mild expose of the imperialist plotting which led to the first World War. Mr. Millis has grown tired of exposing imperialism. He has discovered that it is much easier to support it, and although I would hesitate to imply any ulterior motives to Mr. Millis, I think it fairly common knowledge that it also pays better.

Not long ago Walter Millis wrote what is quaintly known as a "think piece" for one of our local papers. In this he discussed alternatives in Korea. Korea, to him, is "the defense of Asia." This turns out to be the defense of Asia from the Asians, although Millis doesn't let us in on this.

The article is calm and placid, and there are few waves in the billowwater until Millis starts discussing the Pentagon's "allies." He writes:

"... More may, perhaps, be done through the United Nations. The obvious difficulty is that every demand upon our UN allies for greater effort or greater boldness in Korea risks putting intolerable strains upon the Atlantic alliance. . . . Conceivably we might wring from our allies another division or two for Korea."

As you can see from the foregoing the Pentagon has a problem. Wall Street's allies in Korea are very curious allies. All these allies want is not to have to be too much of an ally. They know very well that a circus strong man couldn't squeeze two drops of truth out of the fancy "preserve liberty" slogans which are used to justify the war.

Millis evidently recognizes that the less Washington wants in the way of fulfilling the alliance with the allies, the stronger the alliance will be. But what good is a strong alliance if the alliance hasn't got anything to be strong about?

And so he gently puts it, Washington can "wring" the allies. This suggests the possibility of a new slogan: "Join the Atlantic Alliance and get wrung!"

Things are tough all over. If you wring the allies for Korea, you weaken the Atlantic pact. If you wring the allies for the Atlantic pact, you weaken the Wall Street's battle for six percent in Korea.

As you can see, being an ally of Wall Street imperialism has its disadvantages. Some of these allies must be getting awfully tired of having their necks wrung "to save them from Communism."

The Framup of Negro Unionist Harold Ward

(Continued from Magazine Page 1)

superb leader of labor and the Negro people.

He was in the center of each phase of the strike struggle which began on Aug. 20. He was a key figure in the union force that beat back the assaults on the strike; the Un-American Committee witch hunt; the police attacks on the picket lines, the scab-herding, the injunctions.

And then, it became almost inevitable that the Harvester would resort to the Haymarket pattern. And it became almost obvious that Harold Ward would be the man singled out as the victim.

This man was such a fighter on grievances that the company had for many years been trying to get him out of the plant. Management disclosed that it had given Ward 10 "reprimands" for refusing to be cowed by the company. They had given him a four-week suspension in 1946 and a three-week suspension in March, 1950.

The bastion of the union's strength at the McCormick Works is unity of Negro and white—and Ward has been one of its strongest buttresses.

In 1950, Ward visited the Harvester plants in Europe as the union's delegate to the Second World Peace Congress. He came back with a first-hand story of how Harvester was profiteering on the Marshall Plan, of the starvation wages paid to the workers in the French plants of IHC, of the hatred of European workers for this company which had had such close working agreements with Hitler during World War II.

And what probably enflamed this company most was the message of peace that Ward brought from the people of Eastern Europe to the workers in his shop. "I've come back convinced that we can live in peace with those people," he said, "and learn a lot from them to boot."

And so, on October 3 of this year, the sinister events began to unfold. A non-striking Harvester worker was found dead on the South Side of Chicago. There followed a week of carefully-planned propaganda that this was "union violence." And when that had sufficiently fermented, the accusation was turned against Harold Ward.

The 30-year-old foundry coremaker found himself in a trap fashioned by a billion dollar corporation, its subservient police, prosecutors and courts.

He found himself imprisoned without bail, separated from his wife and two children—and facing the electric chair.

This is a case for all workers, for all decent-minded people, for all of democratic America and the world. Ward's life and the fate of his fellow workers are in the balance—unless a great movement can be aroused of the kind that freed Tom Mooney, opened the prison gates for the Scottsboro boys.

The world must answer the cry for justice in the Ward case. This must not be another legal lynching. Ward must be freed now by the kind of movement that belatedly exonerated the men of 1896. Harold Ward must not become another Haymarket Martyr!



OKAY, SO IT'S SAFE... THEN WHAT ARE THOSE BUZZARDS HANGING AROUND FOR?

Blood on the New Model Cars

(Continued from Magazine Page 2)

Auto Workers, grimly replies that such answers will be reflected on the assembly lines. Calling his hand, the corporations, arrogantly speed up the assembly lines and say that they granted a four-cent a year "improvement factor" in the five-year contract that allows them to demand more production and they are going to get it.

The results of this challenge by the corporations:

- A Negro woman, Mrs. Beatrice Green lost four fingers on one hand and five on the other cut off by a machine in the Highland Park plant of Chrysler.
- In GM's Transmission plant at Plymouth, Mich., a worker on a slit saw lost four fingers when production was boosted from 3800 transmissions a day to 4500.
- At Ford's new Lincoln plant in Wayne, Mich., built by U. S. taxpayers' money, the new machine running lopped off four fingers of a Negro worker's hand the first week the new plant opened up.
- At Plymouth Chrysler plant in the brake pedal job, production on the 1952 model was 160 an hour. On the new 1953 Plymouth the company wanted 300 an hour until the shop committee came into the department and stayed there all day defying the company to try it and see how much they would get.
- In Ford's Lincoln plant at Wayne

metal finishers are now doing 35 to 40 jobs an hour as compared to 20 to 22 on the 1952 model. The line also goes faster because workers quit and they are not replaced although production remains the same. On the final line they are doing 35 cars an hour, compared to 18 on the 1952 model. In the machine and paint shop workers were set to strike.

Auto Workers Union representatives from 25 local unions representing some 95,000 members went on record recently to resist this speedup in every way possible.

Norman Matthews, union Chrysler director, told the delegates, "We are vitally concerned with preserving the lives and safety of our members, not throwing them away. The corporation must be made to realize that the Chrysler workers resent this speedup. . . ."

At a recent General Motors-UAW conference, the union's assistant GM director Patterson told delegates that the union knew the corporation intended to boost production 12 percent nationwide.

This is the picture as the 1953 models appear. For the workers who produce them, speedup, frozen wages, hands and fingers mutilated and cut off. And in the months ahead mass layoffs, short week weeks, while the companies wallow in the biggest profits in their history.

A Negro Leader's Plea to Save The Rosenbergs

(Continued from Magazine Page 3)

fear is not fact, and ignorantly to commit an unforgivable crime in the name of a greater crime is no excuse. First we must know beyond all doubt that the Rosenbergs were spies. It is no accident that the law of civilization has always declared it far better that ten guilty escape rather than one innocent person be punished for a crime he never committed.

In this case the greater reason for pause is our rush to war, to which this nation has yielded without cause and without reason. The blood guilt is upon us Americans who, alone in the world, demand mass murder and force and continued slaughter of helpless Korea.

A quarter of a century ago, in the midst of war hysteria and post-war inflation, we committed in this nation a judicial crime as great as that which we now contemplate, because of the hate born of the first World War; because of race prejudice in New England against Irish and the newly-come Italians; and particularly because booming industry feared radicals—we murdered Sacco and Vanzetti. We murdered two workers of high ideals and steadfast faith. No man today doubts the frightful miscarriage of justice in this case. Yet at the time some of the most influential Americans refused to say a word or raise a hand of protest. Vanzetti, addressing the court, April 9, 1927, said: (and with these same words he speaks again to us tonight):

"The jury did not understand the difference between a man who is against war because he believes war is unjust and because he hates no country, and a man who hates war because he is in favor of the country which is fighting the land in which he lives; such a man is a spy and commits a crime against his country in order to serve its enemy. We are not men of that kind. Nobody can say that we are German spies. We were against the war because we did not believe in the purpose for which they say the war was fought. We believe that war is wrong and we believe this more after the ten years in which we have studied and observed day by day. Am I am glad to be on the scaffold of doom if I can say to mankind: Look out! You are in the tomb of the flower of mankind. For what? All that they said to you, all that they have promised you, it was a lie, it was a fraud, it was a crime. They promised you liberty; where is liberty? They promised you prosperity where is prosperity?"

Sacco and Vanzetti are dead; but you live. And may you live to prevent another such crime as this.



THE WORKER
1891 B1 J3383704

Zola, Dreyfus and the Rosenberg Case

By DAVID FLATT

All of France is paying homage to Emile Zola, great novelist and fighter for human rights, on the 50th anniversary of his death.

Zola is best known to the peoples of the world for his courageous leadership in the titanic struggle in France in the middle 1890s to win justice for Alfred Dreyfus.

A Jewish officer in the French army who loved his country dearly, Dreyfus was the victim of a monstrous frameup hatched by pro-monarchists and professional anti-Semites which had for its goal the overthrow of the French Republic by force and violence. The storm of discord that the Dreyfus case evoked almost led to civil war in France.

The reactionary and corrupt military machine that longed for the inauguration of a monarchial and clerical regime in France used anti-Semitism as a cover-up for their conspiracy, just as today anti-Communism in our own country is being used as a cloak behind which the un-Americans are step by step charting the destruction of our democratic liberties.

The Dreyfus case, like the Rosenberg case, was concocted out of pure forgery and perjury at a time of mounting jingoism and intolerance.

Dreyfus was charged with turning over military secrets (not the secret of the A-bomb but information on field artillery and hydraulic recoil) to a foreign power.

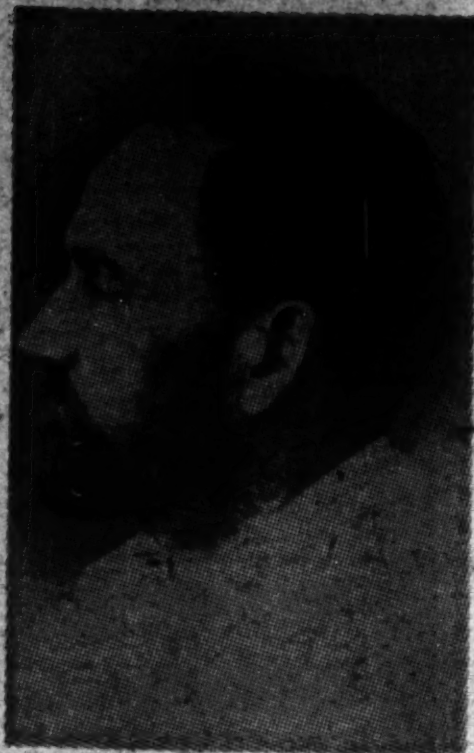
There was not one shred of evidence to back up this charge. He was convicted of high treason and sentenced to military degradation and life imprisonment on the perjured testimony of an officer who at a secret court-martial said "an honorable person" whose name he was not required to divulge had told him that Dreyfus was a traitor.

The Rosenbergs, who were charged with "conspiracy to commit espionage," were sentenced to death on even flimsier evidence—the possession of a collection can for the Spanish anti-fascist refugees.

Dreyfus, like the Rosenbergs, was convicted because he was a Jew. "My only crime," he is said to have remarked on hearing his sentence, "is to have been born a Jew."

Before Zola took up on behalf of Dreyfus and the great principles of "1789," the great mass of the French people, their minds clouded by the anti-Semitic, pro-Royalist propaganda of the War Department, believed Dreyfus was guilty. They accepted the word of the kept press that those who doubted his guilt were members of the "Jewish Syndicate" whose treasury was in Berlin. If honest people ever thought of the "possibility of Dreyfus being innocent, they would ask themselves, can the whole government, can the whole army be insane?" (Matthew Josephson in "Zola and His Time.")

The hero of the hour was the traitor, Major Esterhazy, a paid spy for the German government for whose devilish misdeeds the innocent Dreyfus had been sentenced to solitary confinement for life. Esterhazy had just been acquitted at a court-martial and most of Paris was shouting "Long Live France, Down With the Jews." Esterhazy, depraved thug, professional informer and liar, stood as a symbol of the French flag just as today an informer like Whittaker Chambers, whose perverted testimony helped to send decent men and



EMILE ZOLA

women to jail, temporarily stands as a symbol of 'loyalty' to the United States.

It is significant that at the very moment that Esterhazy was being cheered for his 'patriotism,' he was denouncing (in letters to his mistress) his country, his army, his superiors. "How I should like to be at the head of a company of-Uhlans sabering the French," he wrote. "What a beautiful orgy that would be in a Paris conquered again!"

It was not long, however, before truth was on the march. The great French Socialist Jean Jaures thundered from the proscenium of the House of Deputies: "They are about to deliver the Republic to the Generals. It is military anarchy!"

Emile Zola published his famous letter 'J'Accuse' to the President of France in L'Aurore, a journal set up to defend France against the growing influence of the militarist and clerical press.

Zola accused the generals, the president, the War Office, the First Court-Martial that condemned Dreyfus and the Second Court-Martial that acquitted Esterhazy, of committing a terrible crime against an innocent man, then organizing a "vile campaign in the press to misdirect opinion and cover up its sins."

Zola said his document was a "revolutionary step designed to hasten the explosion of truth and justice."

He saw, what many in America see today in the Rosenberg case, that the Dreyfus frameup with its anti-Semitism, "its legal monstrosities," its crushing of protest, revealed a tragic moral crisis in France.

In words that thrilled humanity, Zola charged that the persecution of Dreyfus was a step toward taking France into war.

And for speaking out boldly for truth, justice and peace the novelist was pelted with eggs.

The privacy of his home was invaded by gangs of hoodlums shouting "death to the Jew Zola." He received poison pen letters and packages of excrement in the mails. Anti-Semitic journals called for his assassination and whipped up pogroms against Jews in all parts of the country. Zola's books were banned.

"All seem to be against me," he wrote.

"The two chambers, the civil powers, the military powers, the great newspapers, the public opinion which they have poisoned. And I have nothing for me but the Idea, the Ideal of Truth and Justice. And I am calm, I shall conquer. I desired that my country take no longer the way of deception and



CAPT. ALFRED DREYFUS



ETHEL ROSENBERG



JULIUS ROSENBERG



Zola's immortal 'Letter to the President'—Jan. 13, 1898—in which he accused the Government of France and the whole General Staff of a gross miscarriage of justice.

injustice. I may be sentenced here. Some day France will thank me for having helped to save her honor."

Zola lived to see his prophecy fulfilled. Within two years of his trial—a farcical trial brought about by a government anxious to stifle his voice but which had the opposite effect. Dreyfus was a free man. Within two years—the traitor Esterhazy was completely exposed and imprisoned. Within two years—the other leaders of the conspiracy against the Republic were either driven out of public life, sent to jail, committed suicide or died of nervous breakdown.

Moreover, the leaders of the fight for Dreyfus—Labori, Clemenceau, Picquart, etc. eventually became the government of France.

And following the victory of the men of peace and justice, socialism began making giant strides in the country.

Zola—who two years ago was caricatured and vilified in the press and held up to public scorn had achieved his greatest triumph. He became as Anatole France said at Zola's funeral, "a moment of the conscience of mankind."

But Zola was not alone in his fight for justice for Dreyfus.

In his own country he was backed up by young students like Marcel Proust (future author of 'Remembrance of Things Past') who had collected several thousand signatures to a petition in favor of Zola and by noted writers, artists and scientists like Octave Mirbeau, Marcel Prevost, Anatole France, Edmond Rostand, Victorien Sardou, Claude Monet, Paul Painleve, Sully-Prudhomme, and Lina Sand, daughter of the 19th century novelist George Sand.

Melba, the celebrated singer,

and Lady Stanley, wife of the African explorer also protested the frameup along with Anton Chekhov who wrote: "I would not exchange one of Zola's fingernails for all of those who are sitting on his case at the court, all those generals and high-born witnesses."

Public opinion in our country, so slow gathering momentum in the Rosenberg case, was steadily on the side of truth in the Dreyfus case.

Mark Twain, William James, William Dean Howells, Peter Finley Dunne—the humorist, and many other notables lifted their voices in behalf of Zola and Dreyfus.

There were strong editorial protests in The Nation, American Hebrew, Menorah - Journal of B'nai B'rith, Harper's Weekly.

Scores of newspapers throughout the land, from the powerful N.Y. World to the Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal editorialized against "this gross miscarriage of justice."

There were the kind of protests in the United States in 1898-99 that are missing in the Rosenberg frameup.

Some of the newspaper protests against the persecution of Zola and Dreyfus have a curious, contemporary ring, and are worth quoting.

Harper's Weekly: "Under such a government there can be but little real personal liberty in France for every private citizen is at the mercy of military chiefs, if the latter happen to have any object to gain by his incarceration, his banishment or his death."

N.Y. Mail and Express: "Zola convicted! By a jury of puppets, perhaps responding to the touch of a desperate, federal administration held by the throat by a gang of cowardly, and crimi-

enceless men in epaulets and spurs."

N. Y. Evening Sun: "It will be against the course of history . . . if this very military arm which a rotten political system has inoculated with its own virus, should not yet be the instrument by whose means the plain people will put an end to a government whose existence is a scandal to the century and a reproach to mankind."

N. Y. Times: "We don't believe there is a judge . . . in the U. S. who would have so shamefully 'played to the gallery' in conducting (Zola's) trial."

Memphis, Tenn. Commercial Appeal: "The whole trial is a . . . farce. These are bad days for France. The courts and army are sowing the wind and may reap the whirlwind."

Utica N. Y. Herald: "Before the world Dreyfus and Zola are guiltless and France is condemned."

Utica N. Y. Press: "It is an unhappy land in which truth may not be freely spoken by citizens regardless of race or creed or position."

Elizabeth N. J. Journal: "The trial of Zola has been a burlesque of justice. It is impossible to imagine such proceedings in a court of justice in a land where the rights of the individual are recognized."

N. Y. Morning Journal: "The republic will rest under an unstable basis until the right of the citizen to a fair and open trial is recognized."

Phila. North American: "If the French Republic is not strong enough to do right and to protect its citizens in their liberties without fear of what may follow, it is a miserable travesty of a free government and its doom is sure."

It was protests like these heard round the world which helped Zola and his comrades in their fight to save democracy in France. We need more of it today, particularly from those in the arts, sciences and professions to save the honor of our country.

We, in America, as we campaign to save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg can gain courage and understanding from this earlier noble fight to wrest a great nation's honor from the bloody hands of the warmakers.



woman today...

'Not to Give in.... Not to Show Fear....'

The son of a Smith Act victim writes to the daughter of another Smith Act victim. "There are many in the same position as we . . . but they keep on fighting and so must we," he says.

OF ALL THE LETTERS Michele Winter, aged 10, receives in her life, the one written by Bob Williamson, aged 14, will shine forever in her mind. It came at a moment of her greatest need. Her father already in prison, Michele's mother had been arrested under the same frameup Smith Act. When the news of Mrs. Helen Winter's arrest made the headlines, Bob wrote to his good friend, Michele. Bob speaks from the experience of his own loss. His father, too, is serving a harsh sentence for having served the cause of peace.

"Dear Mickey," he wrote. "We read in the papers today about the arrest of your mother, and as we know and love her, we were also concerned about you. Better times have never come easily, and this is also true now. In these times of struggle, in which we are now victims, we will some day be victors. Our parents are working toward an ideal; as we grow older, it will fall upon us to help in this achievement. Right now it is our duty to our parents not to give in, not to show fear, although we are at times afraid. There are many in the same position as we today, and some even worse, but they keep on fighting, and so must we."

Would that Bob's elders everywhere about him, in school, in the community, in the nation, spoke with such heart and wisdom. Then no young children would cry in the dark of the night in Korea, in Detroit or New York City.

Bob, an honor student at the High School of Science, conducts a regular correspondence with his father, John Williamson, in Lewisburg prison. Books, world events and everyday living get a raking over and much counsel is passed on in history, economics and labor between father and son.

When Mrs. Mae Williamson speaks of Bob, her eyes shine. "He's positively wonderful," she says without boasting in the least. Bob helps her, she asserts, in the bringing up of her young son, Neil, aged five, whom you can't blame in the least for not understanding why his father has been taken from him. Many older persons can't either.

"We don't think that we are the only ones in this world who have problems," says Mrs. Williamson, "but we have a special story to tell. A story that should be told to as many as we can reach because the important thing about it is that it can happen to anyone who speaks and work for peace and progress. Concentration camps are not being built to remain empty, but we, the wives of the Smith Act victims, must raise our voices and tell our story to help keep them empty."

Johnny's health has not been too good, she explains, and as



JOHN WILLIAMSON

ear infection has lasted since last March. Suffering from a slipped disc, it is a constant source of irritation. "Better food and more rest would certainly help him," Mrs. Williamson declares. Fruit is an unknown thing, unless you consider an apple or an orange once in eight or nine months adequate even in a limited prison diet, and vegetables are at a minimum. Mrs. Williamson knows that there is one food that Johnny will most likely never look at again when he is reunited with his family, and that is spaghetti, which he has always enjoyed.

Although at first he was given a job in the machine repair shop he soon had to be transferred to the job of clerk in the same shop because of his back condition "and they never had such a clerk there," says Mrs. Williamson. For recreation there is reading, an occasional movie, some music and some current events discussions, all strictly supervised and limited in time.

During the World Series Bob was quite thrilled. Friends and neighbors bought him a ticket to one of the games!

"It was a wonderful thing," Mrs. Williamson explains, "and what a thrill and joy it was to him. He felt that people understood and stood by him and his father. Such thoughtful acts give the children the support they need."

Bob is a constant source of comfort to his mother. He is helpful, cooperative and understanding, to use her own description. He has many friends and is active in Youth for Civil Rights.

The last time Mrs. Williamson took the children to visit their daddy was in September and the heartaches of that visit will remain for a long, long time. After Neil lost a very special coloring book and some of his own drawings at the station, which was a crisis in itself, another was purchased but the prison guards refused to permit the young child to take it into the visiting room to show his daddy how nicely he can color,

altho it was handed to them for any inspection they wanted to make of it.

How in the world could his mother and brother explain to a five year old such callousness and cruelty? When they returned in the afternoon for the second half of their visit his perplexity was even more compounded when he had to go through the electric eye machine a second time because a little metal wagon he was holding in his hand registered with a loud click on the machine.

"But the most important thing," says Mae, "is the atmosphere that prevails in the home. The visits to Johnny help create a feeling of pride

Michele Winter and her mother, Helen Allison Winter, at Detroit recently as they celebrated the birthday of Carl Winter.

and courage, for these men in prison certainly have 'Courage Unlimited.' There must be conviction and understanding in order to bring up our children

to be proud of what their fathers have done and are doing, and a realization that they are working for the cause of all children."

Working Women in the First Half of the Century

WOMAN AT WORK: the autobiography of Mary Anderson as told to Mary Winslow. University of Minnesota Press, 1951. 226 pp. \$3.50.

Review by Betty Feldman

VERY LITTLE was known about the working conditions of women in this country—where they worked, how long they had been in industry, and what their organizational history was—until in 1908 the U. S. Senate launched a survey into "The Working Conditions of Woman and Child Wage Earners in the U. S."

The survey took two years to complete, unearthed a tremendous amount of information, and was published in 1911 in 19 volumes! It deals with conditions in the fields in which women (and child) workers were found, and the history of trade union organization among women. The survey marked the beginning of recognition that the problems of women and child workers were a special social, and therefore governmental responsibility, a recognition which eventually brought about establishment of the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor in 1920.

The woman who headed the Bureau for its first 24 years was Mary Anderson, who came to this country from Sweden as a girl of 16 in 1889. She began work as a domestic servant in Minnesota, then went to Chicago where she drifted from one factory job to another, eventually getting a permanent position in a large shoe factory. Shortly thereafter she "joined the union." One year later, and seven years after her arrival in America, she became president of Stitches Local 94 of the International Boot & Shoe Workers, a post she held for the next fifteen years. She handled grievances, helped organize other shops, served as a delegate to the Chicago Federation of Labor, and for many years was the only woman on the interna-

tional union's executive board.

During this period women who wanted to organize got little practical assistance from the American Federation of Labor. Their main source of support was the Women's Trade Union League, an organization composed and led largely by middle class and intellectual women who helped them organize, supported their strikes and publicized the terrible conditions under which they worked. It was led by such outstanding liberals as Jane Addams and Margaret Dreier Robbins and attracted energetic women unionists like Mary Anderson who could see no perspective within the AFL.

For a number of years Miss Anderson was an organizer on the League's staff and took part in labor struggles including the famous Chicago garment workers strike in 1909. After settlement under the notorious Hart, Schaffner & Marx agreement she acted as the League's representative for three years in administering the agreement.

During World War I when large numbers of women went into industry, she went to Washington and together with Mary Van Kleeck, who wrote the original memorandum which blueprinted the organization, set up the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor. Miss Anderson served as its chief throughout the Harding and Coolidge eras (about which she has little to say of a critical nature in her book) and was a staunch supporter of Roosevelt's New Deal policies.

Under her direction the Bureau pursued its two-fold program of research into the numbers and conditions of women workers, and of pressing for protective legislation on both the state and national levels. Her work at the Bureau was a continuation of her activities while in the WTUL for protective legislation for women workers. It was also the culmination of

her tendency to identify herself with arbitration and legislative reforms at the expense of militant trade unionism, despite her own grueling experiences as a worker and trade unionist. As early as 1911 she believed the Hart, Schaffner & Marx agreement, which progressive unionists have always recognized as a sell-out of the workers who fought the garment bosses to a standstill as a milestone in desirable labor relations!

Nevertheless her book is a valuable record of women's participation in the labor movement in the first half of the 20th Century. One of the best chapters is on "The So-Called Equal Rights Amendment" in which she briefly drops her tone of governmental impartiality and moderation! She flays the National Woman's Party for its duplicity in first stating publicly that the amendment would not jeopardize special legislation for women workers and then admitting that it would do just that. Her account of the Woman's Party's chicanery, despite near-frantic attempts by the Bureau and other women's organizations to appease them and find a middle-ground, is a revealing one!

Despite the limitations of her point of view, Miss Anderson's contribution to the cause of women workers has been a very real one. At a time when women received little opportunity or recognition in union and government circles, she pioneered in working for women workers rights in both areas. What she has to say in her book about child care problems, unequal pay, the old shopworn but ever-present slanders of women working only for pin money, has merit and validity. At a time when too little is still written about these issues, and all too little done about them, her book is a valuable record, and a challenge to the progressive movement to pursue them further.

Prosecutors of Rosenbergs, Smith Act Victims and Hiss Linked to N. Y. Crime Boss

By MICHAEL SINGER and ROBERT FRIEDMAN

The prosecutors of three of this country's most notorious witchhunt frameup trials — the Rosenberg case, the present Foley Square Smith Act trial and the Alger Hiss case — were intimately linked with Thomas Luchese, reputed New York underworld boss, in sensational disclosures Friday before the State Crime Commission.

Named as hobnobbing with Luchese, known also as Three Fingers Brown, was Federal Judge Thomas F. Murphy, who received his bench appointment as a reward for prosecuting the Hiss frameup. The names of Myles J. Lane, U.S. Attorney who is now prosecuting the 13 Communist leaders, and Federal Judge Irving M. Saypol who prosecuted the Rosenbergs, were also linked to the underworld boss.

Evidence of Luchese's bipartisan affections was brought out in the disclosure of his visit to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and his contributions to both the Republican and Democratic parties.

LINK MURPHY

The introduction of Murphy's connections with Luchese, described as Frank Costello's successor as New York underworld czar, and the mention of Dewey's name clearly were taking the crime probe deeper and higher in the structure of the two old parties and their gangland ties than was intended. For Commission chairman Joseph M. Proskauer, a former State Supreme Court Judge, brusquely interrupted the proceedings when the names of Murphy and Dewey were injected.

The hearing confirmed previous reports of the close relationship between Armand Chankalian, Lane's administrative assistant, and Luchese. Chankalian carried on deals on the mob's behalf and visited Dewey in Albany to secure a "certificate of good conduct" to vouch for the ex-convict's respectability. Some of Friday's disclosures came in Chankalian's own testimony, others from the reading by commission counsel Ben Matthews of a transcript of testimony before the commission by Luchese at a series of private hearings.

Now made public for the first time, Luchese's testimony described a close relationship with Murphy. "I knew him well," the underworld boss said of the man who, before he became a judge, had been appointed Police Commissioner to "clean up" the link between New York police and the mobs.

PAL OF MURPHY

Luchese admitted being in-

cluded by Murphy to a Friendly Sons of St. Patrick Dinner. "I saw him when he became police commissioner at his home to congratulate him," he said.

Concerning Saypol, who conducted the frame-up trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, the Luchese transcript revealed an evident desire by the gang boss to cover up. At one hearing the questioning on Saypol went as follows:

Q. Do you know Irving M. Saypol?

A. Yes, I know of him.

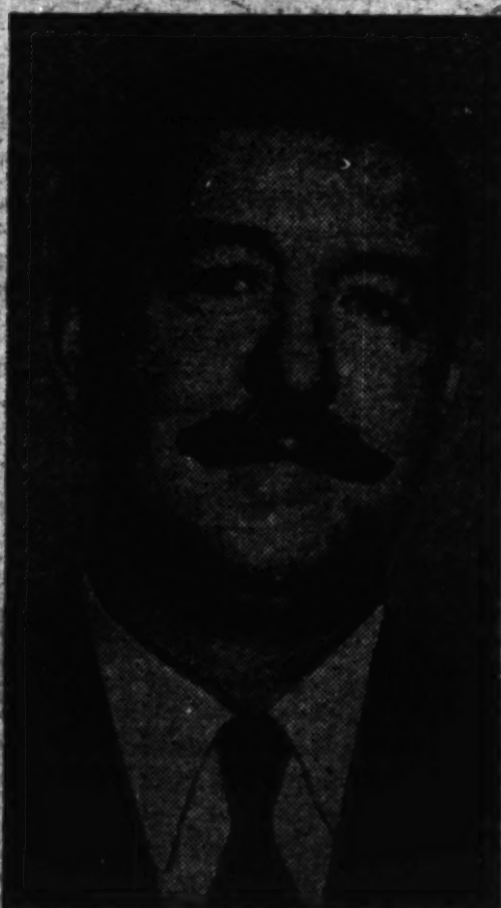
Q. How did you come to know him? Who introduced you?

A. I don't recall ever being introduced to him.

But the transcript showed that at a subsequent inquiry, when asked the same question, Luchese replied:

"Yes, I know Mr. Saypol. I believe I made a mistake when I said I didn't."

Further questioning revealed that Judge Saypol was more than just a casual acquaintance of Luchese's.



MURPHY

The testimony revealed that Luchese knew U. S. Attorney Myles Lane for "three or four years" and well enough so that Luchese "thinks" that Lane drove with him to West Point, where the underworld boss' son was a cadet. "I might have asked him (Lane) to come with me to West Point," Luchese said.

He said he dined with Lane several times and that he, Lane and Chankalian went to West Point together "to watch some football games."

The transcript reading continued:

Q. Did (Judge) Murphy ever visit you at your home?

Luchese had first said No, then said "He was to my home once," then added that Mr. and Mrs. Murphy and his family had occasionally dined together.

When he visited Murphy's home to congratulate him on the police commissioner appointment, he said, the radio was going full blast and "there was lot of noise about the trouble," referring evidently to

the crime-police tieup then becoming public knowledge. "And we talked about that," Luchese said.

At this point in the revelations about Judge Murphy, Proskauer angrily interrupted Matthews, who was reading the transcript, asking: "What is the purpose of reading all that? You've already indicated something about Murphy." Turning to the press, Proskauer said: "I want it understood that just because a man like Judge Murphy's is mentioned here it is no reflection on him or other reputable citizens."

Reporters looked up, some startled and some angry, for here was the most dramatic testimony of the hearings to date. Matthews replied that he wanted to show Luchese's relations with various politicians and the chairman, with a brusque wave of the hands, told him to get on with it.

While the testimony at the hearing did not deal with Murphy's own disclaimers of his knowledge of Luchese's underworld role, the evidence brought out showed that the judge must have been either naive beyond all possibility of belief or juggling

the truth when he said in 1951 that he knew Luchese for five years before suspecting his underworld record.

MURPHY ALIBI

It was in a long letter to Sen. Alexander Wiley, of the Senate Judiciary Committee which finally unanimously confirmed him to the federal bench that Murphy not only pictured himself as the little innocent who didn't know who Luchese is, but defended him as a good citizen. Yet, in 1951, a Senate Crime Committee report cited New York police files as the evidence for tying Luchese to Frank Costello and other underworld figures.

The transcript showed Luchese's acquaintanceship also with Mayor Vincent Impellitteri, with whom he admitted dining during the 1950 election campaign; Carmine G. De Sapio, present Tammany boss; Frank Sampson, Tammany ex-boss and now chief patronage dispenser for Impellitteri; State Senator Alfred Santangelo, whom he said he knew well, and others.

While Luchese had refused at the private hearings to divulge facts on his finances, on the advice, he said, of his counsel, Judge Ferdinand C. Pecora (Democratic candidate for Mayor, 1950), one exchange was illuminating on his ties with the Republicans and Democrats.

Q. Have you been a liberal supporter of the Democratic Party?

Luchese replied: "No," but he did give to the Queens and Bronx Republican parties.

Q. You never contributed to the Democratic Party?

A. I contributed to the Republicans.

Q. How much?

A. Oh, I gave once or twice to the Bronx Democrats, maybe \$100, and I'd give the Republicans \$200 or I'd give the Democrats \$200 and the Republicans \$100."

Proskauer interjected: "You can (Continued on Page 3)



LANE

Pakistan Asks Korea Cease-Fire Now

— See Page 3 —

Eisenhower's Firm: Lodge & Dodge

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON

THE FIRM of Lodge & Dodge opened business here this week as the Washington representatives of President-Elect Eisenhower. Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., will represent Eisenhower in dealings with most government agencies which the General will take over Jan. 20. Joseph M. Dodge, banker and international finance rigger, will represent Eisenhower at the budget bureau.

Although Dodge formerly never worked so closely with Lodge, nor Lodge with Dodge, both men have been agents for the same principal for a long time. That principal is Wall Street, and if it is necessary to be explicit, the House of Morgan and the Rockefeller interests.

DODGE is president of The Detroit Bank which he helped establish after a successful career with the First National Bank of Detroit and the Detroit National Bank. He is also a director of the Chrysler Corporation, the Standard Accident Life Insurance Co., and the Equitable Life Insurance Co.



JOSEPH M. DODGE

On the board of Dodge's bank sits a representative of Nash Kelvinator, and through that connection, Dodge is tied in with Chase National Bank, (Rockefeller), and Sullivan and Cromwell, which is the law firm of John Foster Dulles.

Through Standard Accident Insurance Co., Dodge is connected with the Detroit Edison Co., Michigan Bell Telephone Co., the Na-

tional Bank of Detroit and Guaranty Trust of New York. Straight lines lead from these companies to Bankers Trust where Philip Reed of General Electric and Thomas J. Watson, Jr., (Eisenhower's original backer) hold directorships.

AT MEETINGS of directors of the Chrysler Corporation Dodge rubs elbows with Juan Trippe of Pan-American World Airways. On the board of Equitable he meets with representatives of Aluminum Co. of America and the anti-labor Maytag Company.

Dodge had three important international assignments given him by the Democratic administration. On each of these he served his fellow directors extremely well.

As financial advisor to Gen. MacArthur in Japan, he insisted that the Japanese government eliminate all subsidies, raise taxes, balance the budget and restrict money supply.

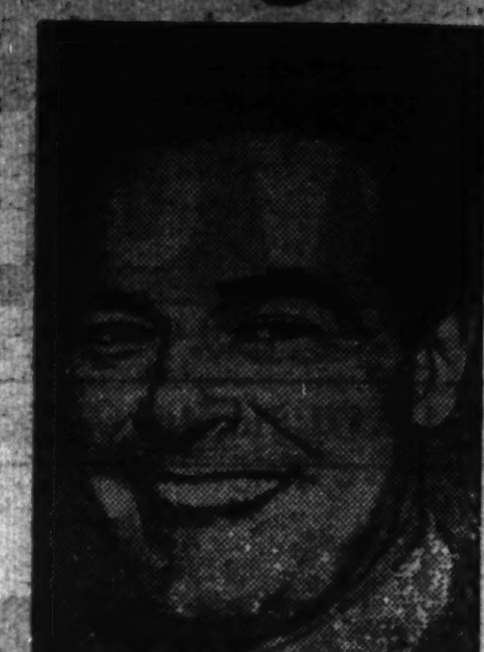
AS A RESULT, according to the London Economist, he made himself extremely unpopular with Japanese businessmen and eventu-

ally had to be removed. But he had achieved his aim. Small, independent Japanese companies were bankrupted and were forced to surrender to the giant monopolies. The way was then open for private investments by U. S. firms. U. S. control of Japanese industry forged ahead.

As financial advisor to Gen. Lucius Clay in the American Military Government in Western Germany, Dodge performed a similar role. And U. S. private investments in West Germany are at an all-time high.

IN 1948 Dodge was entrusted by the State Department with negotiating an Austrian settlement with the Soviet Union. He did not secure an agreement, and the reason, no doubt, was his efforts to transform the whole of that partitioned country into a happy hunting-ground for his friends of Chase National Bank and Guaranty Trust Co.

If he is to become Eisenhower's director of the budget as newsmen here predict, his influence will be directed toward deflation,



HENRY CABOT LODGE

reduction in wages, elimination of subsidies to farmers and balancing the budget by high taxes on low-income groups.

THE OTHER MEMBER of the firm, Sen. Lodge, was the Boy Wonder of 20 years ago. Scion of a wealthy and aristocratic Massachusetts family, he "prepared" at Middlesex and graduated from Harvard, after which he served a stint as Washington correspondent for the rock-ribbed New York Herald Tribune.

His reactionary social views found expression in his writing. In the columns of the same newspaper for which Karl Marx had written three quarters of a century before, young Lodge defended imperialism in the following words:

"When Northern Man with his taste for doing and overcoming comes in contact with the Tropical Man, with his taste for submitting and enduring, the Tropical Man always submits. To rail against this purely natural phenomenon and to talk about right and wrong in connection with it is as fruitless as to rail against the change in seasons. . . . Many Orientals, responding to an immemorial tradition, regard tyranny as an essential attribute of government."

HOLDING THESE VIEWS, it is not surprising that Sen. Lodge gave enthusiastic support to U. S. aggression against Korea.

Later in 1932 young Lodge took a leave of absence from the H-T to write a book which he published under the title, "The Cult of Weakness."

In a foreword he described his volume as a "plea for a return of governmental principles which will recognize the rights and welfare of the strong against the weak. . . ."

With Massachusetts big money behind him, Lodge came to the Senate in 1938 and soon distinguished himself for opposition to aiding Britain, to Lend-Lease and other win-the-war measures. Once he tried to get the salary of the Ambassador to Moscow cut out of an appropriation bill because, he said, the U. S. was financing the Soviet Union in the Finnish war.

AN AFL STUDY of his voting record from 1947 through 1952 shows that he constantly supported Taft-Hartley. He voted for a bill denying portal-to-portal wages to workers. He was wrong in his votes on social security and federal aid to education, school construction and medical school aid. He was wrong on rent and price controls and price rollbacks.

All of which should be enough to establish that the firm of Lodge & Dodge need expect no internal disagreements nor dissension. As partners, they were made for each other. Thus, when the firm goes on the rocks, as it most assuredly will, the reason will lie with the refusal of the people of the United States, of Europe and the vast colonial and dependent countries, to accept the shoddy imperialism which constitutes their merchandise.

Unionists See Need Now of United Action

By Bernard Burton

LEADERS of all sections of the labor movement, pondering the meaning of the election results, agreed with the immediate reaction of Joseph Keenan, secretary-treasurer of the AFL Building Trades Department and formerly head of Labor's League for Political Education, the AFL's political arm. One day after the vote was in Keenan declared: "I think that the main thing in the Democratic defeat was the Korean war."

And virtually all labor leaders also agreed that Washington would now be openly in the hands of the Taft-Hartley crowd, with Taft himself calling the pitches in Congress. The recognition was growing that labor must now gird itself for a tough fight ahead.

THE LABOR LEADERS, however, were not yet drawing full lessons from the GOP victory, such as that stated by Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union:

"Labor will find out now, more than ever, that at all times it has to rely on its own economic and political strength and organizations, if it is to protect its gains and its rights—not on so-called 'deals' with politicians in power who are only interested in lining their own pockets and are willing to use labor to help them to do it."

Or the common sense statement of Joe Johnson, secretary-treasurer of the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards:

"Now is the time for the working people to close ranks, unity for their own protection. The labor slogan—An injury to one is an injury to all—has more meaning than ever before."

BUT IT WAS CERTAIN that that Bridges' and Johnson's statements reflected widespread thinking in the ranks of the labor movement. For workers and their leaders all over the country recognized at the very least that with Wall Street's favorite choice in the White House and a Taft-controlled Congress, the period of false beliefs that labor had a "friend" in Washington had come to an end. Already reports from every industrial center indicated that the employers were getting more arrogant against unions and union-

committees.

Thus, Frank X. Martel, president of the powerful Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor, warned: "The Taft-Hartley Act will be in the hands of Taft. Further anti-labor legislation may force a regrouping of labor's ranks in this country."

THE 87,000-MEMBER Ford local of the CIO United Automobile Workers carried this idea to its logical conclusion when the local's General Council adopted a resolution calling on the coming CIO convention to discuss the idea of setting up a Farmer-Labor party independent of the old parties. It also urged that the CIO's Political Action Committee (PAC) meet to consider this question.

Analyzing the failure of CIO and AFL top leaders to swing more votes behind Stevenson, the UE News, paper of the United Electrical Workers, declared editorially, "How could a labor political action campaign succeed when its leadership, bound in advance to the Democratic Party, could not campaign for peace, or for lower taxes, or for lower prices, or for an end to huge armaments budgets—or even for an end to the wage freeze? In view of it bankruptcy on these—the great issues that decided the election—AFL and CIO

campaigning on the issue of the Taft-Hartley Act became a mockery."

THIS, HOWEVER, does not mean that labor political action must be a failure, the UE News declared. The issues of the campaign are still with us and were not settled by the election.

"The need for political activity by labor was never greater than today, but it must be united political activity around the issues that affect the lives and well-being of organized labor's membership—not as during the past four years, a political tailing after a political party controlled by employers, not working people. There can be no doubt that the issues facing the people will create many opportunities for such genuine, united labor political action, and in the not far distant future."

MOST CIO AND AFL LABOR leaders, however, while recognizing that Korea, high prices and taxes and the wage freeze, were the cause of Stevenson's defeat and that Washington was now in the hands of an open anti-labor cabal, were adopting a cautious wait-and-see attitude.

• This was true for expressions that had already come forth such as from Advance, paper of the CIO

(Continued on Page 6)

The Worker

presents:

Two discussions on Joseph Stalin's world-important article concerning the operation of economic law under Socialism, and the relations between Socialist and capitalist countries.

Speaker:

John Pittman

Foreign Editor of The Worker and Daily Worker



Friday, Nov. 21—8:30 p.m.
Friday, Nov. 28—8:30 p.m.

Yugoslav Hall
405 W. 41st St. Adm. 50c.

Social Sunday By Children of Foreign-Born

A Get Acquainted Social for the children of parents facing deportation will be held Sunday, 2:30 p.m., at the Yugoslav-American Hall, 405 W. 41 St., under the auspices of the Sons and Daughters of the Foreign Born in the Fight Against Deportation.

Admission is 50c.
Headquarters of the Sons and Daughters are at 23 W. 28 St. MU 4-3458.

African People Challenge Denial of Rights; Mass Meeting Here Nov. 30 Will Rally Support

THE PATIENCE of Africa has been exhausted. This is the meaning of the news out of West Africa, Tunisia, Morocco, South Africa, and most recently Kenya.

In the Union of South Africa, the African National Congress is continuing to lead eight million Africans in the Campaign of Defiance of Unjust Laws. More than 6,000 participants have been arrested in demonstrations in Johannesburg, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Grahamstown and Kimberly.

And only a few days ago fourteen deaths were added to the scores of heroic African workers who have been murdered and wounded by the fascist Malan police.

What is apparently the feeling of all African peoples today has been put into words by Dr. Z. K. Matthews, one of the national leaders of the African Congress, whose son is one of the 28 National Congress leaders who are facing trial in South Africa for their leadership of the Defiance Campaign.

Dr. Matthews, himself the son of a diamond laborer, is in the United States as a visiting professor at New York's Union Theological Seminary.

HE EXPLAINED the South African struggle to a New York paper this way:

"We have no alternative . . . we have tried various methods to bring about the liberation of the African people . . . We sent a delegation

(Continued on Page 7)

Luchese and the Prosecutors

(Continued from Page 1)
see he was strictly non-partisan."
\$2,000 for LUCHESE

Q. On Jan. 13, 1950, did you contribute \$2,000 to the Democratic Party campaign? Did you give any funds to purchase a table for Mayor O'Dwyer?

(The reference was to the purchase of a table at a campaign dinner).

A. I don't know.

At this point, counsel submitted a statement of the 1949 O'Dwyer campaign indicating Luchese contributed the \$2,000.

Asked why Armand Chinkalian introduced him to Murphy, Luchese had replied: "No particular reason."

Although Murphy, in his letter to Sen. Wiley in 1951, claimed he knew Luchese for five years as a reputable garment manufacturer, two federal narcotics agents testified before the Crime Commission early Friday that Luchese was an intimate of Charles (Lucky) Luciano, vice boss deported to Italy. George White, supervisor of the Narcotics Bureau, quoted a violator of the narcotics law who was murdered two months ago as having said Luchese "replaced Frank Costello as overall coordinator of rackets in the New York area."

Lane's administrative assistant, Chankalian, testifying before the reading of the Luchese transcript, admitted having been the underworld figure for 20 years.

He had earlier denied more than casual contact with Luchese after he learned of his criminal record, using the same "explanation" used by Judge Murphy.

But Matthews read what he said was a transcript of a phone talk between Chankalian and Luchese, Dec. 11, 1950.

PHONE TALK

An excerpt follows:
Luchese: I'll see you tomorrow at your place at 5:30.

Chankalian: Do you know who came to see me?

L. Who?

C. The big guy.

L. Jersey?

C. No, the boss.

J. The one we talked about this morning?

C. The other guy called first. He knows something is wrong.

L. We'll do what we agreed to do this morning. We won't talk to him unless we're together.

C. Maybe I'll drive out to see you.

L. OK.

Chankalian professed ignorance of the conversation, said there was "no proof" it was ever held. He had interrupted the counsel's reading to say that "boss" could mean anybody, even his boss, Myles Lane. On the stand for about 40 minutes, Chankalian was an extremely nervous witness.

GOT PARDON

Lane's aide told how, in 1949, he contacted Jim Bruno, a Republican district leader, concerning a pending pardon to erase an auto theft conviction from Luchese's record. Chankalian's version was that he said: "Jim, I understand there's a pardon pending on Luchese. I want to do something for that boy (Luchese's son). He will graduate soon and he may go to Korea."

Chankalian was not challenged on this strange version, although the Korean war did not begin until 1950, considerably after his presumably prophetic conversation.

He said the GOP politician, a confidential clerk to a Supreme Court judge, was intimate with Luchese.

Q. Did you go to Albany with Bruno?

A. Yes, I made an appointment with the Governor and Bruno said he was going up on some other business, legislative business.

Proskauer commented ironically on the coincidence, then asked: "You actually went up to see the Governor together?"

DEWEY HELPED

Chankalian said Dewey told him how "admirable" on my part it

was to try to help, and that the Governor promised to look into it. Luchese eventually received his "good conduct" certificate.

Proskauer, appointed by Dewey as commission head, indicated annoyance at the testimony linking the Governor's name with Luchese.

It will be remembered—although the facts have not come up in the present hearings as yet—that it was Dewey who intervened to have Luciano's jail term curtailed, making possible the vice lord's deportation to Italy, where he now resides.

The Luchese transcript mentioned the name of former Rep. Vito Marcantonio. Luchese said he knew him well.

He was asked:

"Did you ever contribute money to Marcantonio?" (The reference being to political campaign funds.)

Luchese's reply, contrasting with his testimony of support for the Republican and Democratic machines, was:

"I offered to, once, but Marcantonio refused to take a cent. He said: 'No, I don't need you, your money or anybody else's money.'"

TAMMANY LEADERS

In the afternoon session the commission heard former Tammany leaders Clarence Neal and Edward V. Loughlin tell of their relationship with Frank Costello and their patronage influence through judges whose nominations were influenced by underworld leaders. Neal, a heavyset beefy man who sweated profusely while on the stand, revealed the astounding information that he had \$250,000 in cash left him by his father, which has now dwindled to \$100.

He could give no explanation as to what he did with the money, and admitted that he has never made a tax accounting to the government for it. The quarter of a million dollars was never invested, was never deposited in banks, nor used to purchase stocks or bonds or to collect interest. He claimed that he kept the money for the past 12 years "in my home" in denominations of fifties. However, testimony of Neal at a private commission inquiry Nov. 10 made public Friday disclosed that he had "between twenty and twenty-five thousand dollars left" of the original sum.

At the same time, after the commission sought to subpoena him to show the moneys to two selected officers he said that I "have no moneys left at all now."

Q. You don't even have the twenty or twenty-five thousand dollars?

A. No.

Q. You testified just a minute ago you had it.

A. Well, I testified some time ago when it was asked of me the same questions you asked me before.

Q. And you have nothing now?

A. Nothing at all.

Q. What became of the twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars you testified Feb. 28 that you had?

A. I used it up.

LOST ON HORSES

He tried to increase the money "on a flyer and lost it," admitting he had lost the money on horse racing and had only a hundred left to his name.

Both Neal and Loughlin under pressure from the commission counsel gave a sordid picture of Costelloism in Tammany, including the selection of nominees to all political offices and judicial posts.

Another witness was James P. O'Connell, a former rum runner who has been identified as one of Costello's closest friends. O'Connell, who is facing a federal probe on his taxes, disclosed a long list of underworld and political friends with whom he did business, including contracts with the city of New York.

LAD EARNS MONEY AS CHURCH SINGER TO HELP THE 'WORKER' FUND DRIVE

"I have been able to scrape together \$5 when I heard of your need for funds, by earning it as a singer in an Episcopal Church choir," writes a 13-year-old boy in response to our \$50,000 fund plea.

"I heard the Compass has closed down and I would not have the Worker suffer a similar fate," he says. "I feel the Worker represents a more important cause than the Compass ever did. I am 13 and I always read Lester Rodney's column on sports."

This is but one of scores of letters received Friday. The response was swell, but it was short of our needs. We warned early in the week we had to have another \$10,000 raised during the week. As of Friday afternoon, only about \$7,000 had come in. We expect that several hundred more came in Friday evening. But we need over \$2,000 more to meet our pressing printing and debt obligations on Monday.

Received Friday
\$916.00
Total Thus Far
\$17,965

Send your contributions to:
P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station,
N.Y.C.

See "A Letter to Our Readers" from the editors of the Worker, on page 5.

Pakistan Asks Korean Cease-Fire Now, Talks On Prisoners Later

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.—Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan, Foreign Minister of Pakistan, Friday proposed in the United Nations' main Political Committee that the fighting in Korea be stopped immediately. The prisoner-of-war issue, he said, could then be studied at a later date.

The question of prisoner repatriation is the only issue now holding up an armistice in Korea. The Korean-Chinese forces demand that all prisoners be exchanged. Gen. Mark Clark's command has refused to agree to this raising a phony issue of "non-forcible" re-

patriation.

Abba Eban of Israel offered the UN Political Committee another compromise plan which would guarantee the Koreans and Chinese that "no forcible retention" of war prisoners will be carried out by the UN. His plan, however, would also include a provision for non-forcible repatriation.

Eban suggested that all prisoners be questioned again concerning their wishes of repatriation, the questioning to be handled by a joint body established by mutual agreement between the negotiating sides. He added that he favored any plan which would halt the fighting while the prisoner issue was being decided.

Prosecutor at Foley Sq. Quibbles Over Time of Birth of Political Idea

By HARRY RAYMOND

Whether a political idea develops through the process of thought and discussion or is born during a split second like a flash of lightning—this is the substance of the question compounded Friday by a federal prosecutor in an apparent attempt to confuse the issues of the Smith Act trial of the 13 New York communists.

Assistant prosecutor David L. Marks was questioning Elizabeth Curley Flynn, second defense witness, under cross-examination. He recalled Miss Flynn testified un-

der direct examination that in January, 1945, Eugene Dennis and other members of the National Committee of the Communist Political Association began to criticize some of the policies which led to the dissolution of the Communist Party.

He demanded to know the exact day Dennis "broke with" Earl Browder's policy of unity between capital and labor.

"Thinking is a process," Miss Flynn told the prosecutor. "You can't pinpoint the development of thought on this question as it

came up in the national committee."

Marks kept fishing. He insisted she should testify to the exact time when "Dennis and all other members of the committee" disagreed with Browder's theories.

"It was a process," she told the court. "We were not discussing Browder's policies. We were discussing our policies, the organization's policies. The differences of opinion were not debated as highlights."

Miss Flynn testified that al-

(Continued on Page 6)

U.S.-SOVIET COOPERATION FOR WORLD PEACE URGED AT ROCKLAND PALACE RALLY

By DAVID PLATT

American-Soviet cooperation for world peace was the theme of a stirring rally at Rockland Palace Thursday night.

The large audience heard expressions of friendship for the Soviet Union on its 35th anniversary and appeals for peaceful co-existence from Paul Robeson, Corliss Lamont, Jessica Smith, editor, New World Review; Theodore Bosak, trade union leader; Rev. William H. Melish, Albert Kahn, and Dr. John Adams Kingsbury, chairman of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, sponsors of the meeting.

Dr. Kingsbury reminded the audience that 10 years ago a great Madison Square Garden rally sponsored by the council was attended by such leading government and business figures as Dean Acheson, Sen. Pepper and Henry Kaiser.

President Roosevelt sent a message to the 1942 rally and Eisenhower's message, read at the Garden, said at that time: "American-Soviet friendship is one of the cornerstones of peace. To achieve this friendship nothing is more

important than mutual understanding of our customs and traditions. As a lover of peace and an American officer, I wish your Council all the success in the world."

The audience applauded Dr. Kingsbury's comment that he hoped Eisenhower would repeat this message soon.

Now that Eisenhower is in the White House, said Corliss Lamont, expressing what was in the minds and hearts of millions of Americans, "we must continue to urge the government of our country to sit down with the Soviet leaders to work out a lasting peace."

The Soviet Union, Corliss Lamont said, "for the first time in history has built a Socialist economy which gives the people as a whole no motive for war." The land of socialism "needs peace in order to prosper," he said.

He asked the audience to compare this with the capitalist world whose rulers are scared of peace.

Jessica Smith spoke of the tremendous advances in the Soviet Union since the October Revolu-

tion and how the capitalist press distorts these advances. She quoted from an editorial in the N.Y. Herald-Tribune expressing condolences to the Soviet composer Shostakovich for being forced to write cantatas and symphonies glorifying the planting of trees, the ending of drought, the prosperity, peace and plenty in the Soviet Union.

The audience gave an ovation to the young trade union leader Theodore Bosak who recently returned from the Soviet Union. Bosak debunked some of the lies spread against the Soviet people, especially the slave labor lie.

He said he "found no war talk in the Soviet Union, only an overwhelmingly desire for peace."

The audience roared its appreciation of Robeson's singing, including the Soviet song "Peace Will Conquer War" and the Chinese "Chee Lai." The great artist wished happy birthday to the Soviet Union on its anniversary and urged Americans to attend the coming peace congress in Vienna Dec. 12.

Rev. Melish read a greeting to the Council from Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky.

West Europe Wary Of U. S. Slurs on Soviet CP Congress

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR

THE CHARGE is made on Voice of America and in the U. S. press that Soviet leaders are working diabolically to divide the U. S. from its allies. That, we are told, is the meaning of Stalin's recent book, "The Economic Problems of Socialism," and of the decisions of the 19th Congress of the CPSU.

Exactly who and what is dividing the U. S. from its allies in western Europe can be judged by this very response to recent statements of Soviet leaders. There's a fascinating division of opinion between the spokesman for U. S. policy and the spokesman of the west European allies. They differ most sharply in their attitude towards Stalin's work on political economy. They differ in their interpretations of the 19th Congress of the CPSU.

You can see this among the diplomats from capitalist countries stationed in Moscow. You can see it by comparing the British Broadcasting Corp. with the Voice of America, or the New York press with that of London and Paris.

TAKE the response of west European diplomats, as well as those from the far and middle east, to Time magazine. Quite proudly the U. S. embassy distributes Time to all western embassies, as a mirror of the Washington and Wall Street mind. Most west European diplomats here are too sophisticated to interpret Luce's ludicrous lucubrations as the mind of the American people. Frankly when Time dismissed Stalin's work as "gobble-dy-gook"—without fail most western European diplomats here were horrified.

While Time can dismiss Stalin's work with an arrogance nurtured by ignorance western diplomats burned the midnight oil over it. There is meaningful coincidence in the fact that two western diplomats referred me to an editorial in the British New Statesman and Nation as expressing their own views on Stalin's "Economic Problems of Socialism." That editorial admitted bluntly that the Soviet Union has gained undisputed initiative in world affairs. It expressed a view which has been accepted by most of the capitalist press of Britain, France and other Atlantic Pact countries, that western Europe faces no military threat from the Soviet Union. And the New Statesman and Nation declared that the policy of "containment" and economic warfare against eastern Europe and China is bankrupt.

IT'S no exaggeration to say that while Washington is content to let the obscurantism of Time magazine to express its viewpoint, there isn't a west European government (with the exception of Franco's regime) that is satisfied with Washington's reactions to the new statements from Soviet leaders.

"We mustn't let the Kremlin divide us," the New York Times shouts across the ocean to its Atlantic Pact partners. And here's what newspapers from the London Times to the Paris Moud are shouting back across the Atlantic: "But what do you want from us since Russia refuses to do what Washington says it is already doing?" Russia refuses to militarize its economy. It refuses to gobble up its small capitalist neighbors, like Finland for example.

THERE ISN'T a western capitalist country which doesn't envy Finland for its trade agreement with the Soviet Union and the Peoples Democratic Republic of Finland.

guaranteed a market for its industrial goods, including goods from new industries which came into existence as a result of previous reparation payments. Finland is guaranteed raw materials. Finland doesn't have to pay dollars for the things it needs. It can trade on a basis of equality and mutual advantage with the socialist countries. And those are just the conditions all the other west European countries want.

"Don't let the Russian split our ranks," Washington screams back. "Add another year to your military service. Add 20 percent more to your military budget. Stop selling goods to the east even though you may have to close down factories which turn out those goods. Stop buying goods from the east and buy them from us, for dollars."

So things aren't only "all quiet in the Kremlin." You can also hear a chuckling coming over the red brick walls, because the very people who shout "don't let the Kremlin split us up" are doing all the splitting.

Garment Workers Peace Rally Wed.

New York garment workers in a rally for peace in Korea will hear Mrs. Eslanda Goode Robeson speak Wednesday on "Peace and Colonial Liberation" and Albert Pezzatti of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union discuss peace, trade and jobs.

The affair, which includes other prominent guest speakers and entertainment, will take place at the Yugoslav-American Hall, 405 W. 41st St. It is sponsored by the Garment Labor Peace Committee.

Clamor Rises in United Nations For End to Racism, Korea War

By JOHN PITTMAN

THE UNITED NATIONS seems to blow hot one week, cold the next. It depends on what section of the world is represented by the speakers who command the floor. If the speakers represent the racist bloc, the alliance of colonialist powers called NATO, the UN blows cold. If the speakers represent the anti-imperialist, pro-peace bloc, it blows hot. This week the UN blew hot. Because—

A. Y. Vishinsky, Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union, delivered his second major address on the Korean question. With irrefutable logic and massive legal argumentation, Vishinsky destroyed all the rotten ideological props for continuing the Korean war. His speech became a point of reference for all subsequent remarks.

Mme. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, sister of India's Prime Minister Nehru and the leader of India's UN delegation, demanded a speeded armistice in Korea, the admission of People's China to the UN, and swift independence for colonial peoples enslaved by the imperialist powers.

Dr. J. Luns, foreign minister of the Netherlands, and Paul Van Zeeland, foreign minister of Belgium, tried vainly to bolster the cause of "the white man's burden," but succeeded mainly in demonstrating that the colonialists are on the defensive.

M. Schuman, foreign minister of France, and Anthony Eden, foreign secretary of the United Kingdom, also plumed for continued rule of colonies by the

"guardians of civilization," especially for continued rule of their respective colonies against any interloper. In addition, both gave a formula for solving the war prisoner exchange question in Korea, which, while not supporting Vishinsky's insistence on solution by strict observation of the 1949 Geneva Convention, also disassociated their governments from the Washington position.

THE UN'S TEMPERATURE alone, however, cannot accurately tell if the forces generating heat have become powerful enough to restore the UN to its envisioned role of a defender of peace and the freedom struggles of the peoples. There have been many weeks in its history that it blew hot, yet voted cold.

But this week some ground was laid for a slight hope that a change is in the winds.

The Ad Hoc Political Committee voted 41 to 1 with 16 abstentions for a Good Offices Commission which will assist in negotiations between the Governments of India and the Union of South Africa concerning the mistreatment of Indians by the Malanazi regime. The vote empowered the UN to ask Malan to suspend operation of the Group Areas Act, under which Indians are made the victims of racist discrimination, pending completion of the negotiations. The United States voted with the majority on the general resolution, but abstained on the separate vote on that paragraph of the resolution empowering the

UN to ask Malan to suspend the Group Areas Act. Then the Committee turned to considering the whole question of "apartheid," or Jimcrow persecution of the African peoples.

M. Schuman, in threatening to walk out if the Tunisian and Moroccan question are raised, clearly stated (in the mumbo-jumbo of diplomatic double-talk) that the French multi-millionaires expect the other colonialist powers to support them on this question, especially the United States, or else. The "or else" came in no uncertain terms: M. Schuman indicated French imperialism's continued support to the NATO and the steel and coal cartel, as well as the Korean war, was conditional on receiving this support for French imperialist interests in the colonies. It was a case of the third-rate cut-throat demanding his share of the bloody-money from the gang-leader, as a condition for remaining part of the gang. Not the best of all possible situations for the gang-leader!

Secretary-General Trygve Lie resigned, with a plaintive speech which could not refrain from exposing his anti-Soviet bias, and which accused the Soviet Union, People's China and the Korean Democratic People's Republic of blocking the armistice. But shed no tears for Lie, a man whose life is so perfectly characterized by the English pronunciation of his name. With his mansion near Oslo, his mountain chalet near Roreros, and his swank apartment in Oslo, Trygve will be able to manage. PROBABLY BECAUSE the

wind does presage a real change, the UN this week again came under fire of Wall Street's number one grave-digger, the fish-eyed Pat McCarran. With the same fascist frenzy which brought the Hitlerites to their grisly end in the Berlin bunker and the Nuremberg gallows, McCarran pressed his "spy hunt" in the UN, threatened to oust the UN from the United States—as if this wouldn't be tantamount to ousting the United States from the world.

But there was more trouble ahead for the McCarranites and their Wall Street masters. The test on Korea was still to come. But Vishinsky's appeal to the nations strictly to observe the rules of international law, scrupulously to abide by their pledged word to observe these laws, and in the name of reason and humanity to end the slaughter in Korea could not be pooh-poohed as mere "Soviet propaganda." Besides, Vishinsky proposed establishment of a new UN commission to settle immediately the Korean war. And he proposed for this commission ten states. The United States, United Kingdom, France, the USSR, People's China, India, Burma, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, the Korean People's Democratic Republic and South Korea. Here was the way to peace. No observer believed, as the week ended, that UN voting majority would emerge for the Vishinsky proposal. But there was strong belief that the Soviet Union had made it extremely difficult for the UN longer to ignore or evade its obligations to act on the Korean question.

BACK TO 1932

DETROIT (FP).—"This takes us back to 1932," gasped Attorney D. Charles Marston, when Circuit Judge Moynihan, without giving the striking Utility Workers notice, gave the Detroit Edison Co. everything it wanted in an anti-union

A Letter to All Our Readers

The Worker

25 East 126 Street, New York 3, N. Y.

Dear Friend:

Dear Friend:

As thought of sending you the enclosed a personal letter. But the work and expense involved are enormous, and so we are taking this method of writing. It gives you a chance to read it, too.

For the past five weeks, we have been out to raise \$20,000 to keep going until the end of the year. Such an effort is necessary for a paper like ours. Most newspapers get from 70 percent to 80 percent of their income from advertising. We can't, because big business controls the bulk of this advertising and we are devoted to fighting against the gangster of war, repression, Jim-crow, and robbing of the working people and small farmers.

By the time you get this, we hope to have raised close to \$20,000. The hundreds upon hundreds of contributions and letters of devotion we have received from workers, farmers, small businessmen and professionals from every part of our land have been an immense experience which we will later share with you in greater detail.

But despite the response so far, our situation is a most serious one. How difficult it is to keep a paper going today if it criticizes the war policies of big business in any way, is shown by the recent closing of the New York Daily Worker.

We who write and edit this paper are proud that we share it with such readers, and have your loyal support. We know it is because we are at one with you in our determination that the enemy power that rules this land shall not continue to lead us into war or fascism; that its policies of Jim-crow, of union busting, of picking our pockets shall not prevail.

We still have another \$20,000 to obtain to keep going until the end of the year. We know we can get it — if every reader takes part in the campaign. So far, those who have done so are only a small portion of our entire readership.

We urge you to put your contribution in an envelope without delay whether it be ten or five, or even less — and send it to us at P.O. BOX 128, GORMAN STATION, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

We ask, too, that you get contributions from friends, shopmates, lodge brothers and sisters, neighbors. With your full cooperation, we will meet our need, and keep going.

THE WORKER

25-1030/52

A Great American Woman Faces Her Accusers

By MILTON HOWARD

ALL THROUGH this week, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, sat calmly in the witness chair (Oh! shame to our America that it is she and not her accusers who sit in the dock) and tried to explain to an ambitious government prosecutor and a carefully screened jury the noble, human goals of Marxism and the Communist Party.

This is a spectacle that has to be seen to be believed. For the only "evidence" that the government can muster in this weird heresy hunt is books, pamphlets, and the hidden thoughts of the defendants as outlined by paid stoolpigeons.

During this week, our Elizabeth, in whose heart there could not be a mean thought or malicious deed, whose spirit vibrates with anger only at those things which degrade humanity like poverty and war, unfolded for the prosecutor and jury—and the whole United States—the vision of an America in which there would be no poverty or war because no man or class would live off the sweat and labor of another.

She explained and explained with that wonderful patience of hers, which none of the trickeries of the inquisitors could ruffle, that it is not the people, not the working-class, not the Marxists or the Communists who seek violence, who practice violence, or who teach and advocate it. On the contrary, everything in the ever-changing Marxian social science shows that the working-class and its parties seeks to unite under one democratic banner the vast majority of the people for a peaceful social change to Socialism. This can only come about through the decision of the majority of the working class, she proved.

WHAT IS a revolution, the government prosecutor asked her, thinking that he had here his mortal question on which he can hurl these eleven men and women into prison for five years.

BUT OUR ELIZABETH,



Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

rooted in American history far more than any of her traducers ever could be, patiently explained that a revolution is nothing like the miserable caricature of an armed, secret coup d'état organized by a handful against the will of the nation or against its interests.

On the contrary, though this is the stupid picture invented by the prosecution and its stoolies to deceive America, a revolution is a basic social change demanded by the people, and made necessary by the needs of the nation.

Far from being a "conspiracy" to "advocate" a "revolution" in the government's sense, the Communists seek to reach and get the support of millions on millions of their fellow-Americans, she showed. For only in this way can the great social change to the common ownership of the means of production be carried out.

This social change to a higher democracy and to an America which has abolished poverty and war is pictured by the government in such gory terms, through the most outrageous twisting of facts, and through its ludicrous argument that any and all documents or articles ever written must be viewed as sacred books to be followed by

Communists in the USA of 1952 without regard to time or place.

OUR ELIZABETH, on the witness stand now for more than 20 consecutive days, aroused the curiosity of Judge Dimock when she described the goal of a higher democracy in America when it will be the working people, Negro people, farmers, professional scientists, etc. who would be in the halls of Congress, the white House, etc.

"How will you keep out the generals and the lawyers," Judge Dimock asked, referring to Gurley Flynn's remark that this kind of government monopolizes the running of the government. "The people may not keep them out altogether," Elizabeth replied, turning to the judge, "but they surely would take away from the monopoly they now possess."

And one caught a glimpse of the great America that history has in the making when it will be the Negro steel worker of Alabama, the miners of Illinois, the dirt farmers and the workers of the auto foundries of Detroit who will be governing and running the nation which their labor had built up to its present tremendous industrial capacity.

Could such an America hurl its boys into a war to crush the people of Korea six thousand miles from our shores?

Could such an America spend 60 billion dollars a year for guns, cannon and atom bombs while spending less than one tenth of this amount in the federal budget for human welfare?

The cross-examination of the government continued as the week ended at the U. S. Court behind the Municipal Building at City Hall. No malice, no twisting of forgotten articles, obsolete documents, or distorted classics could shake the patriotic vision of a happier America starting from here and now, which this great American woman so bravely presents to her country, and for which she and her colleagues face five years in prison.

The Worker

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW PRESS, INC., 30 E. 12th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone AL 4-2004. Cable Address: "Dakota," New York, N. Y.

President — Joseph Dorman; Secretary-Treasurer — Charles J. Hendley

SUBSCRIPTION RATES			
(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Queens and Forest Hills)	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
DAILY WORKER AND THE WORKER	\$4.75	\$8.50	\$14.00
DAILY WORKER	4.00	7.00	12.00
THE WORKER	1.50	2.50	4.00
(Manhattan and Bronx)	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
DAILY WORKER AND THE WORKER	5.25	9.00	15.00
DAILY WORKER	4.50	8.00	14.00
THE WORKER	1.50	2.50	4.00

LABOR AND NEW TAXES

WATCH OUT FOR that new federal budget which is being hatched now.

Though Eisenhower got elected on what the people thought was a pledge to bring peace in Korea—which he has no intention of doing unless forced by the country to do so—the Big Business forces who control both the old parties are rushing new attacks on the pocketbooks of the people.

Thus, Eisenhower's first act has been to appoint a Detroit banker and industrialist, Joseph Dodge, former president of the American Bankers Association, to start the ball rolling on the Federal budget. From all sides, one hears the smug predictions of the big trusts and the labor-haters that there will have to be "savings" in the budget and "sacrifices" by labor.

As we know, the Truman budgets have turned the lion's share of the federal budget over to the contract-hungry military. More than 65 percent of the budget now goes directly to the Pentagon, with the Big Business corporations getting the contracts. This comes out of the national income through income and excise (sales) taxes on the common man and his family.

But while millions of voters voted for peace and against the McCarthyite reaction, the drive in Washington is going in exactly the opposite direction. The notorious enemy of government spending for the popular welfare, Sen. Byrd (D-Va.), has already assured Eisenhower full Democratic support for "sound measures" in taxation and finance. We know what this means. It means new, huge concessions in taxes to the rich and the big trusts, with new heavy taxes on the common man, and slashes in all useful social services.

Now is the time for labor to begin to defend its pocket-book against new taxes, against any cuts in unemployment insurance or social security, and for real drastic cuts in the pork-barrel known as "defense."

On a local and state scale, all Congressmen should hear from united labor committees, trade unions, and people's groups on the kind of taxation they want and on the urgent need to end the crushing load of the 65 billion a year armaments expenditure. This is the biggest "waste" in the whole budget.

McCARRAN AND THE UN

NOW THE TOP KICKS of the "Communist peril" swindle are threatening to oust the United Nations from the United States.

The threat comes from the pro-Franco Sen. Pat McCarran, who got his start by helping to rob the Piute Indians (those very first "100 percent Americans") of their Nevada lands; and from Sen. Willis Smith, whose North Carolina white supremacist colleagues yesterday condemned a Negro to prison for allegedly "tearing" at a white woman 60 feet away.

No wonder the McCarran immigration bill, which takes effect Dec. 24, will ban Communists but open the doors to the 4,000 former Hitlerites who have applied, and will expel and attempt to denaturalize millions of democratic citizens. It is opening the gates to the fascist traitors who fear to face the people in their own countries.

Could it be that the McCarran-Smith threat to oust the United Nations is because that international organization is beginning to reflect the world's growing wrath against the racists, colonialists and fascist war-makers?

If such is the budding intent of the war-profiteering billionaires, they should think again: the expulsion of the UN from the United States would actually mean the further isolation of the United States from the world.

But this glimpse of the ultimate aim of the McCarran program should stimulate the drive to nullify the evil legislation of this evil old man, and to strip him and his kind of the power to bring an irreparable catastrophe upon the American people.

A Program to Defend America

- For a cease-fire in Korea. For a Big Five pact of peace.
- For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.
- For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.
- End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people—for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and an FEPC.

... But Bans Soviet Magazines from Mails

BUY GENTILE

DO THE JEWS REALLY DOMINATE AMERICAN BUSINESS?

YOU BET THEY DO. CHRISTIANS HAVE BEEN DRIVEN OUT OF MANY LINES OF BUSINESS ENTIRELY.

EASTERN EUROPEAN JEWS HAVE ALREADY BOUGHT UP THE MAIN BUSINESS SECTIONS OF THE LARGE CITIES. NOW THEY'RE MOVING INTO THE SMALLER TOWNS.

HOW MANY STORES IN YOUR LOCALITY ARE JEWS OWNED?

IN RECENT YEARS THE MAIN STREET OF VIRTUALLY EVERY MAJOR CITY IN THE U.S. HAS BEEN TAKEN OVER BY Hordes of EUROPEAN JEWS, WHO ARE SLOWLY DRIVING GENTILE BUSINESS MEN INTO UNLESS IMMEDIATE ACTION IS TAKEN CHRISTIAN MERCHANTS WILL BE OUT OF BUSINESS AND COMMERCE ABOLISHED.

BOYCOTT JEW STORES

BUSINESS REPLY ENVELOPE
First-Class Permit No. 27223 Sec. 34.9 P. O. Box 15745, Los Angeles, Calif.

FRANK L. BRITTON
Box 15745, Crenshaw Station
Los Angeles 8, California

Postage Will be Paid by Addressee

... But Bans Mails to Soviet Magazines

The Post Office Department finds it perfectly okay for Nazi-like anti-Semitic propaganda, such as that reproduced above, to go through the mails. But it interferes with even scholarly publications going through the mails if they come from the Soviet Union, the Peoples Democracies of Eastern Europe or China. The American Civil Liberties Union last week issued a strong protest against the policy of the Post Office in deciding what subscribers may receive Soviet publications. The ACLU charged the department with acting as "judges of academic standards" by determining to which institutions or researchers Soviet publications will be delivered.

Freedom for anti-Semitic propaganda and censorship over informational and scholarly material has become typical of government policy. Other government departments reveal similar cold war-inspired policies, notably the Immigration Bureau of the Justice Department. It was disclosed last week that 4,000 former Nazis will be admitted to the U. S. Under the McCarran-Walter law, however, most of the victims of Nazis are barred from entry, while trade union and peace leaders face denaturalization and deportation proceedings.

Memorial Nov. 21 To Pete Cacchione

Brooklynites will mark the fifth anniversary of the death of Councilman Peter V. Cacchione at a memorial meeting Friday evening, Nov. 21, at Apsion Manor, 815 Kings Highway.

Councilman Cacchione, outstanding Communist leader and the first Communist official to be elected in New York City, died suddenly on Nov. 6, 1947.

In his six years' service in the Council, he established a magnificent record as a fighter for the economic needs of his working class constituents and for an end to all discrimination in New York.

He led the campaign against fare increases, for decent relief standards, decent housing and schools, against police brutality directed at Negro and Puerto Rican people in particular, etc.

FRENCH POLICE ARREST HUNDREDS IN MOROCCO

CASABLANCA, French Morocco — French imperialist police Friday arrested hundreds of Moroccan liberation fighters.

More than 300 persons were taken to police headquarters in an early raid and 15 were held after questioning. In a later raid on Admiral Square police said "nu-

merous persons" were arrested.

In Tunisia, a French policeman's house was bombed, an armed attack was made on a mining train and ambushed a French patrol near Medenine in southern Tunisia. The only casualty of the five attacks was a policeman slightly wounded.

Workers in 11th Week of Strike

ARAGON, Ga., Nov. 16.—Workers of the A. D. Julliard textile plant here, now in their 11th week of strike against a wage cut, and stretchout have voted unanimously to continue the walkout until the company changes its stand.

CIO Seaman, Engineers Get Pay Hike Award

An arbitration award of wage increases to members of the CIO National Maritime Union and the CIO Marine Engineers Beneficial Association was submitted Friday to the Wage Stabilization Board. Under the award, Atlantic and Gulf Coast unlicensed seamen would get wage raises of 5 to 15 percent and the engineers about 15 percent.

The increases were patterned on those won several weeks ago by the Sailors Union of the Pacific. The SUP has initiated a number of job actions on the West Coast, including refusal to man ships, in protest against WSB delay.

The NMU and MEBA cases were submitted last August and, if the raises are approved, their members will receive a total of about \$1,000,000 in back pay. Monthly wages of able seamen were raised from \$262.89 to \$302.32; ordinary seamen from \$226.26 to \$239.40, with similar raises for other seagoing classifications.

Overtime rates were raised to \$1.48 an hour for seamen earning a basic wage of less \$298.49 a month, and to \$1.87 for those earning more. The arbitrator rejected union demands for adjustment of inequities in the wages of chief stewards on freighters and for an increase of 10 cents a day in shipowner contributions to the pension and welfare fund.

Elizabeth Flynn

(Continued from Page 3)
though she questioned some policies of the Communist Political Association early in 1945, she disagreed at first with the criticism of American Communist policy made by the French Communist Jacques Duclos when his famous article was translated here in May of that year.

She said John Williamson gave her a mimeographed copy of the article and her first reaction was one of "opposition to it."

Q. That Duclos' article criticized Browder's policy?

A. It was more than Browder's policy. . . . My first reaction was that it was too sharp a criticism of our American Communist organization.

Q. At first you thought you should defend Browder's leadership?

A. Yes, that's true.

Miss Flynn testified she later "came out of a fog," opposed Browder's policies which she had supported earlier.

"Everybody else did in our association but a few," she said.

Earlier, Marks read from an article by John Williamson, published in January, 1945, criticizing some Communists for hiding the fact of their political affiliation. The Williamson article characterized the object of his criticism as the "self-imposed underground status."

This he offered in a twisted argument as "evidence" that Communists in 1945 advocated an "Underground conspiracy."

Miss Flynn will begin her 24th day on the witness stand when the trial resumes Monday at 10 a.m. She has been testifying under cross-examination for four days.

UNIONISTS

(Continued from Page 2)

Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and from Patrick Gorman, secretary-treasurer of the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen. Gorman, however, put it this way: "Post-election strategy will demand that the labor leaders come to terms with Gen. Eisenhower, who was astute enough to leave the door open, or take the road which may lead to a third party."

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD, CIO executive vice president and regarded by many as a likely successor to the late Philip Murray's post as CIO president, warned at an 11-state conference of the CIO Steelworkers in San Francisco that "the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers are going to demand their pound of flesh." Haywood deplored the end of a period of "great human gains." He did not, however, draw any other lessons from the Democratic defeat and continued to defend the Korean war and other issues on which the electorate repudiated Stevenson.

Haywood, at that conference did not go as far as Walter Burke of Milwaukee, director of District 32 of the Steel Union. Burke, regretting that labor "will learn now what it means to operate without" what he called a "friend in the White House," said: "In the final analysis, however, that might turn out to be a good thing. We have

The Garment Labor Peace Committee invites you to a

RALLY FOR PEACE IN KOREA NOW

Wed. Eve., Nov. 19th
Yugoslav-American Hall
405 W. 41st St.

Guest Speakers:
Mrs. Ealanda Goode Robeson
Mr. Albert Penzatti
Entertainment: Leon Bibb
6:30 P.M. — Adm. 50c

BOOKINGS OPEN FOR FALL AND WINTER

We're 2 blocks off Times
Square—within easy reach
Call or see us for
Conferences, Rehearsals, Plays,
Movies, Dances, Banquets,
Meetings or Wedding Receptions
Yugoslav American Home
405 W. 41 Street — LO 4-8356

what's on SATURDAY

Manhattan
CLUB CINEMA presents "The Quiet One," Sidney Myer's prize-winning story of a subtle theme sensitively filmed. Friday and Saturday, 2 showings, 8:30 and 11 p.m. Sunday 2 showings 8:30 and 10:30. Social from 10 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members.

ANOTHER PARTY! Another evening of wonderful fun! Come to an American-Soviet Friendship Party on Saturday, Nov. 15. There'll be some marvelous surprise entertainment, Russian dishes, dancing, and a chance to meet new and old friends. The place is the new, warm atmosphere of Club Jefferson at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 18th St.), Contr. \$1.

Bronx
MOVIE PARTY — "Distant Journey" (Czechoslovakia) and "Boundary Line" (short), plus social and folk dancing. Sat., Nov. 15, 8:30 p.m. Bainbridge Club, ALP, 2230 Bainbridge Ave. (209th St., IND, D train). Sub. \$1.

Manhattan
CLUB CINEMA presents "The Quiet One," Sidney Myer's prize-winning story of a subtle theme sensitively filmed. Friday and Saturday, 2 showings, 8:30 and 11 p.m.

JOHN'S RESTAURANT

been inclined to rely upon our friends in government.

"We are going to learn the value of a strong union, because we will have nothing else to rely upon but our own strength."

Hold Pre-Bazaar Exhibit Saturday

An exhibit will be held this Saturday of some of the colorful, practical gift items to be sold at the Annual Labor Bazaar, it is announced by Dorothy Epstein, bazaar manager.

The Labor Bazaar will be held at the St. Nicholas Arena Dec. 11-14 under the auspices of the American Labor Party. All proceeds go to combat anti-Semitism, jinxing an all forms of discrimination.

CLEMENCY RALLY

Hear:

B. Z. GOLDBERG
ALBERT KAHN

Mrs.
MORTON SOBELL

Leaders of Jewish, trade union,
and religious groups

ENTERTAINMENT:

Lill Goodman, Noted Singer
Dramatic Presentation

WEDNESDAY

November 30

at 8:00 P.M.

New Terrace Garden

177th St. Sta. — Lex. White Plains Line
2145 Boston Road, Bronx

ADMISSION: 50 CENTS

Write to President Truman

Tell him:

Save the Rosenbergs!

Auspices:

Bronx Committee to Secure
Justice in the Rosenberg Case
1050 Sixth Ave., New York 15
BR 3-9004

Marxist Books Make Permanent Gifts

Lenin's Selected Works—12 Vol. \$25.00—Now \$19.95

History of the Communist Party of the U.S.
By William Z. Foster 6.00

A Documentary History of the Negro People in the U.S.
By Herbert Aptheker 6.00

The Hidden Heritage—By John Howard Lawson 3.50

A Big Selection of Children's Books

Beautiful Holiday Cards

WORKERS BOOKSHOP

50 East 13th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

Write for Our New Catalogue Open to 7 P.M.

Please add 10 cents a volume for postage

CIVIL RIGHTS THANKSGIVIN' HOLIDAY BAZAAR

Nov. 21, 22, 23

Fri. 4-12 P.M.,

Sat. Noon—11 P.M.

Sun. Noon—11 P.M.

77 FIFTH AVE., N.Y.

Unusual Bargains
Excellent Restaurant

SUNDAY FORUM presents . . .

Stalin's New Document

"ECONOMIC

PROBLEMS

of SOCIALISM"

Speaker: David Goldway

Chairman:

Alexander Trachtenberg

SUNDAY, NOV. 16th

At 3:15 P.M.

Refreshments — Contr. \$1.00

(1/2 Price for Students)

JEFFERSON SCHOOL

OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

575 6th Ave. (cor. 16 St.) N.Y.

WA 9-1900

AMERICAN WOMEN FOR PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP

Exposition

Booths of All Nationalities • Sale of Beautiful Articles

NOVEMBER 15-16 — 1:00 P.M.

Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41st St.

Saturday — 2:00 P.M. • Program for Children — 25¢

Sat. Evening — 7:00 P.M. • Costumes of All Nations

Program of Nationalities: Speaker: Mrs. Pauline Taylor

Sunday, November 16 — 3:00 P.M.

Entertainment • Music • Speaker: Mrs. Reiko Urabe

American Nationality Women

Women's Committee American-Soviet Friendship

American Women for Peace Contribution \$1.00

Camp Unity Reunion Dance

Thanksgiving Eve, Wed., Nov. 26

Manhattan Center, 34th St. and 8th Ave.

\$1.25 in advance and \$2.00 at the door

Call AL 5-6960 for reservations

GI's WANT EISENHOWER TO SEE FOR HIMSELF THE HORROR OF KOREA WAR

The following is a press association account from the western front in Korea, as wired on Nov. 14:

KOREA—When President-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower comes to Korea, the riflemen in this bunker hope he will come right up to the front lines to see for himself "the bad part" of the Korean war.

"A month of this," said Pfc. Frederick J. Kling, 21, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., "will put you in a straitjacket. You got nothing to live for."

Kling and pals have been on this hill for 18 days.

That's long enough to engrave on their minds forever the "bad part" of the war they'd like Eisenhower to see.

"Like that communications trench out there," Cpl. Robert Murphy, 22, of Baltimore, said. He gestured at a trench blocked with bodies.

"Go out there after you eat and you throw up," he said. "There's leg bones, hip bones and everything out there. Couple of days ago we dug up another body; some guy from Massachusetts."

The "bad part" of the war also includes the men who have cracked up on this hill in the past 18 days.

Sgt. James Cleverly, of Sutton, Vt., told about a tough ex-ranger.

"He'd just come back from the raid," he said. "Was all right out there on the raid. Then he had to carry a body back. I guess that got him. It took three of us to hold him down. We tied him up with phone wire."

Those are a few of the "bad parts" these men want Eisenhower to see. They want him to understand what the sweating out of shells and patrolling day after day and night after night with death constantly at your shoulder can do to a man in Korea.

They're afraid the "brass" will keep Eisenhower far in the rear.

"I think all the people that come over here only see the good part," said Pfc. Clark V. Mills of Harrisburg, Pa. "They stay back there with all the brass. Ike should spend a night out here."

This raised an argument over

risks that might face the President-elect.

Mills finally conceded: "Well, he should at least talk to the guys on the line instead of the guys in the rear with three hot meals a day."

None of them had any idea what Eisenhower could do about ending the war. But they are unanimous on one point:

"Tell him to fix the point system so a man knows when he's going home," they said. "And tell him we like Ike—if he can get us out of here."

Deportation Hearing On Stachel Ends

Deportation hearings against Jack Stachel, imprisoned Communist Party leader, were concluded last week at the Federal Correctional Institution, Danbury, Conn., it is announced by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

The committee pointed out that Stachel states he is a derivative citizen. The committee branded the proceedings as an electioneering trick of the Attorney General in order to make headlines.

In refusing to take the stand in the hearings, Stachel pointed out that he, when a minor, became a derivative citizen in 1921 when his father was naturalized. The only way to revoke derivative citizenship it to revoke the father's citizenship, and his father is dead.

Ira Gollobin, New York attorney, who was counsel for Stachel at the hearings, asked for adjournment, maintaining that the hearings were not impartial. He pointed out that at times the hearing officer assumed the role of prosecutor.

The warrant in Stachel's case was issued in 1948. In fact, the attorney did not know that hearings had been scheduled until Oct. 27. A request for time for preparation of the defense was issued.

David Friedman is co-counsel with Gollobin.

Deportation hearings in the case of John Williamson, Communist Party leader serving a five-year jail term under the Smith Act, will be held Wednesday in the Federal Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa., it is announced by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

John Williamson, 49, a native of Scotland, came to the U.S. when he was ten years old. He was national labor secretary of the Communist Party at the time of his imprisonment. He is married to an American citizen and is the father of two sons, Robert, 14, and Neil five.

Isidore Englander, N.Y. attorney, will represent Williamson at the hearings.

Truman Orders Turnout for Eisenhower Visit

WASHINGTON.—President Truman Friday ordered a mass turnout of government workers Tuesday to welcome President-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower to the capital.

CORRECTION

A concert in support of the defense of Paul Yuditich, labor editor of the Morning Freiheit, now in Ellis Island for deportation under the McCarran Law, is being held Saturday evening at the Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave.

The program includes Morris Carnovsky, Martha Schlamme, Meyer Weiss and the Brighton Community Chorus.

The word "Community" in the original report in last Thursday's Daily Worker was by a typographical error printed as "Communist." The Daily Worker regrets the error.

African People

(Continued from Page 2)

to the Peace Conference in 1919 only to find out that President Wilson's principle of the self-determination of small nations didn't apply to Africa....

"In South Africa itself, deputations, representation, petitions and resolutions to successive governments have produced no results and even appeal to white public opinion through the press, through cooperation in local, provincial or national organizations have failed to ameliorate our oppression....

"So we launched our campaign... it is not easy to remain passive in a struggle like this, but we have done so."

THE IMPERIALISTS are doing everything in their power to keep the liberation movements of the African people from being "passive." The South African government police do not hesitate to fire on un-armed demonstrators. And in the newest and most explosive colonial movements on the continent, Kenya, the great Kikuyu people are leading the Kenya people in a movement to drive British imperialism out of Kenya forever.

THE STRUGGLE of the African peoples for freedom is not new. Their resistance to slavery and exploitation dates back to the earliest European invasions. And today they take inspiration from that historic African leaders declare:

"Ever since the Bantu encountered the Europeans on the banks of the Great Fish River (in the 1600's)... they have struggled for equal rights in the land of their birth. They will continue that struggle."

THROUGHOUT the world all oppressed and democratic peoples are taking courage from the developments in Africa. In the United

States the Negro press has been filled in recent weeks with news of the Continent. In Harlem a United Citizen's Committee for Solidarity with South Africa Resistance has been formed and will stage a solidarity rally on Sunday, Nov. 30, at Rockland Palace, called a Salute to South Africa. The rally will feature eminent authorities on Africa and a unique African cultural presentation in which the African National Anthem sung by millions of Africans fighting for their freedom today, will be heard in New York for the first time. Paul Robeson will be one of the featured artists on the program. Proceeds of the rally are to be used to give direct assistance to the South African people's struggle and to further the work of rallying the American people in support of the Africans' fight for freedom. Tickets at \$1.20 are available at the office of "Freedom," or the Committee at 53 W. 125th St.

Peace Is Theme Of Weekend Fete

A GALA EXPOSITION by American women of various national origins will this weekend mark the 19th anniversary of diplomatic relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union. The Saturday and Sunday program at Yugoslav-American Hall, 405 W. 41 St., will be based on the theme of peace and friendship among all nations.

Sponsored by a group of women's organizations, the exposition will feature a special children's program of movies, dances, and an original puppet show from 2 to 4 p.m. Saturday. Saturday evening and continuously through Sunday there will be songs and folk dances of many nations.

In addition to the program of entertainment, each national group will exhibit the handicrafts and articles for which they are famed.

THE CONTEST IS EXTENDED MORE TIME TO WORK ON YOUR GARMENT

MILL END IMPORT, a budget wise, imported FABRIC SHOP which is servicing readers of this paper is sponsoring a wonderful SEWING CONTEST—you make your own garment—for your own use. THE PRIZES for the BEST MADE GARMENT, which is sure to appeal to the many smart readers "who sew their own clothes" and save.

THE EASY RULES are:

- 1—Your fabric, of your own choice must be purchased at Mill Ends before Monday, Dec. 8.
- 2—You must clip this story to the sales check with your purchase.
- 3—You can make a dress, suit, coat, evening gown, slacks or negligee.
- 4—Blouse or skirt alone will not be accepted, only if the two are combined as an ensemble.
- 5—One complete hour of sewing of your garment must be done with all contestants on a night when winner of the contest will be judged.
- 6—JUDGING WILL BE DONE ON MONDAY, DEC. 22, place to be announced.
- 7—GARMENTS will be judged on Workmanship, Finishing Touches, Fit and Work.

*Neither Quality or Quantity of fabric will be judged.

PRIZES:

- 1—Best made garment will be given SUIT — your own choice of fabric — our tailor will make it up for you.
- 2—A piece of suiting of your own choice.
- 3—Silk of your own choice for dress or gown.
- 4—Silk for a dress — we choose this.

Panel of 5 Judges—2 Modiste, 2 Dressmakers from factories.

1 Representative from the Daily Worker.

NO EMPLOYEE OF THE DAILY WORKER STAFF OR THEIR FAMILIES ARE ELIGIBLE, NOR ANY EMPLOYEE OF MILL END IMPORTS.

MILL END IMPORTS — 799 B'WAY — ROOM 206

Because You Requested Them The Jefferson School Announces Its Special 5-Session Course

Registration Starts Nov. 10th
Classes Begin Nov. 17th

A few of the courses offered:

Pavlov and the Struggle Against Freudianism—Harry K. Wells
Soviet Music—Sidney Finkelstein
And many more courses to choose from.

Brochures can be obtained in the office of

Jefferson School of Social Science
575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16 St.) W.A. 9-1600

DO YOUR XMAS SHOPPING of Imported Linens

This Month and Save

Sale on now at

STANLEY THEATRE
586 7th Ave.

A large selection of Table Cloths, Sets with Napkins, Kitchen Towels, Guest Towels, Pillow Cases in all colors and sizes.

Bring this coupon and you will get a 10% reduction on all items

Classified Ads

APARTMENT FOR RENT

APARTMENT for rent—downtown Hoboken, 3 rooms, bath. Call LO 8-6397.

APARTMENT TO SHARE

Will share my handsome downtown apt. with woman, references, or rent a room with use of apt. All modern conveniences. Write Box 410, The Worker.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT

EXTRA ROOM, large apartment. Male. All privileges, \$10 weekly. Box 111, The Worker.

PRIVATE entrance, room in our apt., excellent location in Village, share kitchen and equipment. Young woman. \$11. Call WA 9-6466.

2 ROOMS, bedroom and parlor, no cooking, nr. subway—BU 2-6078.

OFFERED FOR SALE

SPARE Desks, Chairs, Automatic Mimeograph Machine, Etc. Reasonable. Call at CRC Office. Anytime between 9-5 p.m. 23 W. 26th St., N. Y. C.

A-B DICK ELECTRIC MIMOGRAPH with automatic interfeeder. Inquire Box 400, Daily Worker.

ATTRACTIVE RUGS, 9 x 12. New and Used; also large stock carpets slightly used, red, green, blue, plain and figured; especially suitable for stairs, halls and foyers. \$2.00 and \$3.00 per yard. Broadway Carpet Service, 1968 Amsterdam Ave. N. Y. C. (at 127th St.)

APPLIANCES

PORTABLE SEWING MACHINE—round bobbin—Reg. \$99.95. Spec. \$69.95—price includes home instruction and service with 20 year guarantee. Full set of attachments. Standard Brand Distrib., 143 Fourth Avenue (13th-14th St.) GR 2-7819. Free 30 min. Parking.

SOMETHING NEW

ANTIQUE JEWELRY AT BUDGET PRICES
STANDARD BRAND DISTRIBUTORS
143 Fourth Ave. (13th & 14th Sts.) GR 2-7819

POSITION WANTED

SECRETARY, Young, 10 years legal, conscientious, hard worker, downtown \$75. Box 405, The Worker.

DRESSMAKER assistant—5 years experience wants to learn trade as apprentice with dressmaker in shop or with designer in factory. Box 409, The Worker.

SERVICES

(Painting)

PAINTING and decorating by Zeks. Navarre 8-5344. ES 7-1451.
(Upholsterers)

OALL Hysynth 8-7887 for sofa, rewebbed, relined, springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Comradely attention. Call mornings 9 to 1.

MOVING AND STORAGE

JIMMIE & SPIKE'S Moving and Pickup Service, city, beach and country. UN 5-7915 and UN 4-7707.

EAST COAST MOVING AND STORAGE, padded van, reasonable rates, prompt, courteous and experienced service. LU 4-7104.

MONUMENTS

WEISS MONUMENTAL WORKS

1410 WASHINGTON AVE.

Cor. 170th St., Bronx 68, N. Y.

Tel. JE 6-6443

RESORT

— Interracial —

Reservations still available

Four-Day Thanksgiving Weekend

Cultural • Dancing Programs Nightly

Mark and Ray Dachinger

Louis Norman

WRITE OR PHONE NOW!

RIDGEFIELD (Conn.) 8-4648

N. Y. Office: AL 5-6888

Open all year around

Hi-Fidelity Radio Phonographs

Vector Laboratories

217 Third Avenue • GR 2-7686

New York 3, N. Y.

Sales • Installation • Service

Shopper's Guide

Insurance

CARL JACK R.

BRODSKY

All kinds of insurance including automobile, fire, life, compensation, etc.

799 Broadway GR 5-3826

Moving and Storage

MOVING • STORAGE

FRANK CIARAMITA

19 E. 7th St.
near 3rd Ave. GR 7-2457

EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

Restaurants

JADE MOUNTAIN

Air-Conditioned

197 SECOND AVENUE

bet. 12 and 13 Sts. GR 7-6441

Quality Chinese Food

Special Attention to Parties & Banquets



Potofsky Warns CIO of Vital Need for Unity in Organization

By GEORGE MORRIS

PITTSBURGH.—The CIO was warned Friday not to let the struggle for presidency split its ranks, because there are enemies of the organization who scheme to destroy it. The warning came from Jacob Potofsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, in a eulogy of Philip Murray at a brief meeting of the CIO's general executive board.

Potofsky, who has undertaken the role of "peacemaker" between the two main contenders for the presidency, said:

"Not all who surround us are friends, and we must be on our guard. We have political and industrial enemies who would tear us down, sap our strength, divide and conquer, if they could.

"Unity is the most pressing consideration."

Potofsky did not specify whom

he meant as enemies of the CIO, but it was generally understood he referred to the looming employer attack upon labor aided by the new administration in Washington, and the efforts of the AFL's leaders to apply a divide and conquer policy towards the CIO.

Others followed Potofsky with eulogies of Murray and a similar stress on unity.

The 45-man board's action was limited to an approval of the vice-presidents' recommendation to postpone the CIO convention to

Dec. 1 in Atlantic City, and to continue the board's meeting in Atlantic City Nov. 29. It is presumed that the Nov. 29 meeting will make a recommendation for the presidency.

A committee of seven was named to recommend a "living monument" for Murray.

No consideration was given to naming an acting president. Even the chairmanship for this meeting was in question, with organization director Allan S. Haywood and secretary James B. Carey acting jointly.

This gave further confirmation to the sharply-drawn lines in the struggle to fill the vacancy left by Murray. Walter Reuther and Haywood remain the chief contenders.

Potofsky says he hopes to convince one of them to withdraw.

Some action may be taken tomorrow on the presidency of the steel union, which also became vacant with Murray's death, when that union's board meets. Among candidates mentioned are secretary-treasurer David MacDonald and vice-president James Timmes.

Related to MacDonald's ambition to go higher is the candidacy of William Hart, one of the district directors of the union here, for the office held by MacDonald. Hart is leader of Pennsylvania's Association of Catholic Trade Unionists.

Pettis Perry To Speak at Harlem Forum

Pettis Perry, one of the 13 defendants in the current Smith Act thought-control trial in New York, will speak at a forum on "Problems in the Fight Against White Supremacy," to be given by the Frederick Douglass School this Sunday afternoon. Others participating in the discussion are David Goldway of the Jefferson School, and Mrs. Rosalie Berry, director of the Frederick Douglass School. The forum will also include a poetry reading. It is being held from 3:30 to 6 o'clock at the Frederick Douglass Center, 124 W. 124 St., near Lenox Avenue.

AN UNPRECEDENTED FILM SPECTACLE IN MAGNACOLOR
featuring The Greatest Soviet Stars of Ballet, Music and Opera
ANTONIO presents
THE GRAND CONCERT
with GALINA ULANOVA
STANLEY
72 W. 42nd St.

WORKLOAD DOUBLED IN PACT OK'D BY CIO TEXTILE CHIEFS

BOSTON.—Union and employer representatives were conferring here Friday on methods of introducing the heaviest stretchout in the history of the northern textile industry. Under the terms of an arbitration award handed down Thursday the workload for weavers in the Pequot sheeting at Salem, Mass., is to be doubled from 20 looms to 40.

Officials of the CIO Textile Workers Union had agreed with the employers to accept whatever arbitration award was handed down on the company demand for heavier workloads. Basis for the employer demand was the claim that the increase was necessary to meet competition from southern mills which have remained largely unorganized. The company threatened that it would have to close its plants and move south unless the stretchout was introduced.

The Pequot mill normally employs about 1,400 workers, with its present payroll at about \$77.

Arbitrator in the case was Sidney A. Wolff of New York City.

Action on Malan Terror Urged By Furriers

The Anti-Discrimination Committee of the Fur and Leather Workers Union Friday blasted the murderous attacks upon the Negro people of South Africa by the Malan government.

In messages to President Truman, Dwight Eisenhower and UN secretary-general Trygve Lie, the IFLWU demanded action to halt the killings and terror in South Africa.

Envoy to USSR

WASHINGTON.—The State Department Friday named Jacob D. Bean to run the U. S. embassy in Moscow until a new ambassador is appointed to replace the ousted George F. Kennan.

Bean, who will have the rank of minister, will take over the embassy from Charge D'Affaire Hugh S. Cumming, Jr., who is being transferred to Paris. He is expected to leave for the Soviet capital before Thanksgiving.

Plantist
CARNegie HALL
NOV. 21
Friday Eve. at 8:30
Solely Piano
Concert Hall Rec. Records

RAY
LEV
72 W. 42nd St.

Annual Labor Bazaar

BIGGEST AND BEST YET!

Shop and Save at the
WOMEN'S HANDICRAFT BOOTH
Hand Knitted Gift Items

For CHILDREN

Ballet costumes

Dolls

Dresses

Jumpers

Skirts

For WOMEN

Aprons

Blouses

Skirts

Jerkins

Novelties

Made by women throughout the State especially for the

ANNUAL LABOR BAZAAR

Dec. 11, 12, 13, 14

St. Nicholas Arena
69 West 66th St.

PROCEEDS: Combat anti-Semitism, improve, all forms of discrimination.
SPONSOR: American Labor Party

Bazaar Office:
1 East 4th St. CH 7-6964



THEATRE RALLY

To Secure Clemency for the Rosenbergs

with
Morris Carnovsky Milroy Ingram
Howard Da Silva John T. McManus
Virginia Downing Al Moss
De Witt Drury Marjorie Nelson
Lou Gilbert Paul Robeson
Ken Harvey Martha Schlamme

and many others in
Dramatic Presentations
Songs • Poems

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19
8:30 P.M.

PALM GARDEN, 306 WEST 52d ST.

Tickets \$1.00 at Rm. 2, 1050 Sixth Ave. Phone MU 7-5360

FIRST FALL FORUM — SUNDAY, NOV. 16, 1952
3:30 to 6:00 P.M.

on the subject

Problems in the Fight Against White Supremacy

Is there too much emphasis on the fight against white chauvinism? Can this fight divide Negro from white? What are some pitfalls white progressives face in this fight? What role must labor play? What about Negro nationalism?

Speakers:

MR. PETTIS PERRY • MR. DAVID GOLDWAY

MRS. ROSALIE BERRY, Chairman

Poetry Readings by MISS ALFREDA ELKINS

Refreshments

Donation 50 cents

Frederick Douglass Education Center
124 West 124th St. (nr. Lenox Ave.)
New York 27, N. Y. — UNIVERSITY 5-7820

There Is Still Time to Register for the
Douglass School Classes — Starting Now!

Save Your Money!

BUY YOUR CHRISTMAS TOYS

at the

TOY FAIR

all educator-selected, new standard toys
at REAL SAVINGS

TWO DAYS ONLY

Manhattan

Friday, Nov. 21

Saturday, Nov. 22

11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

JEFFERSON SCHOOL

16th St. and 6th Ave.

Bronx

Friday, Nov. 28

Saturday, Nov. 29

11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

HUNGARIAN HOUSE

2141 Southern Blvd.

Brooklyn

Saturday, Dec. 6

Sunday, Dec. 7

11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

36-03 Bay Parkway

corner 86th St., Brooklyn

Sponsored by: Families of Smith Act Victims—to guarantee the minimum need of the imprisoned leaders

QUEENS

QUEENS

Attend Outdoor Rally To

SAVE THE ROSENBERGS!

Saturday, Nov. 15 — 2 P.M.

corner of 71st Ave. and Queens Blvd.

Forest Hills, Long Island

Sponsored by: Queens Labor Youth League

THANKSGIVING

HOOTENANNY AND DANCE

Two Nights

Wed., Nov. 26 (Thanks Eve) — Sat., Nov. 29

Yugoslav Hall — 405 W. 41st St.

SPECIAL: Children's Hoot Sat. Aft., Nov. 29